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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. 12-3 (54-45). Friday, similar. LONDON: ...hers. Temp. 14-10 (57-50). Friday, ... CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday, ... Temp. 20-9 (68-48). NEW YORK: ...day, clear. Temp. 10-3 (50-35).

...DITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.



United Press International.
Juan Carlos with Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris.

Juan Carlos in Paris: A Step Toward Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 27 (IHT).—King Juan Carlos of Spain arrived ... today for his first official ... to a European country and ... first Franco-Spanish state ... since Premier Raymond ...acaré went to Spain in 1913. ...he King and Queen Sofia ...e met at Orly Airport by ...sident Valéry Giscard d'Es... ...g to begin the stay that was ...osed by much of the Spanish ...ernment, was almost canceled ... was finally cut to three days.

... French have detained most ...wn Basque separatists in ...nce for the three-day stay. ... have assigned 3,000 police... ...n to protect the royal couple. ...eral small bombings of ...nish property were reported ... last night.

...he principal theme during official talks is the relation... ...n between Spain and the other ...ions of Western Europe. With ...ralization under way follow... ...the death of Generalissimo ...ncisco Franco 11 months ago, and Spanish democratic elections in the offing by next summer, the King has begun a process of rapprochement with Europe. The Spanish interest in NATO and in the European Economic Community has been well advertised.

In a brief airport statement, Juan Carlos said that it was "logical and natural" for his first European visit to be to France. It is an attempt to reverse decades, if not centuries, of bad relations that, even today, are slow in healing.

French sources indicated that the visit was almost sabotaged by elements in the Movimiento, the Franco-authorized political party, that accused France of indirect collaboration in the assassination of Juan Maria de Araluce, a member of Spain's Council of the Realm, in San Sebastian earlier this month. The Movimiento reports said that the as...

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U.K. Ends Pre-Parley Talks on Rhodesia

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Britain concluded talks tonight with Rhodesian nationalist leaders in advance of tomorrow's first session of the Geneva conference to work out a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Ivor Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, who will preside at the conference, met two key nationalist leaders together for more than an hour to discuss details of the conference, which seeks to set up a temporary biracial government that would pave the way to black majority rule within two years.

The nationalists, Joshua Nkomo, the widely known leader of Rhodesia's African National Council, and Robert Mugabe, a militant allied to the guerrilla forces fighting Rhodesian troops, declined to comment, but sources close to Mr. Nkomo emphasized that the nationalist side remained hopeful of working out a settlement at the conference despite major differences between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and four African delegations.

'Gigantic Fraud'

The proceedings were thrown into some confusion tonight when a spokesman for the African nationalist leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, accused Mr. Smith of "carrying out a gigantic fraud" and indicated that Mr. Smith was seeking to distort to his own advantage the plan advanced by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The spokesman, the Rev. Max Chigwida, gave newsmen a 10-point document which he said was a summary of Mr. Smith's negotiating plan for tomorrow's conference. It alleged that Mr. Smith was seeking to perpetuate white rule in the government.

The document said that Mr. Smith's promise of majority rule within two years "does not mean black majority rule. It is a majority rule of the voters' roll, as it is now."

The document said that Mr. Smith's government would appoint a ruling council of state, as promised, then go "on ice" so that, if no constitution was agreed upon after two years, it would take over again immediately.

Mr. Chigwida declined to say who had summarized Mr. Smith's plan, or whether Bishop Muzorewa's delegation was presenting it as an authentic document drawn up by the Smith government.

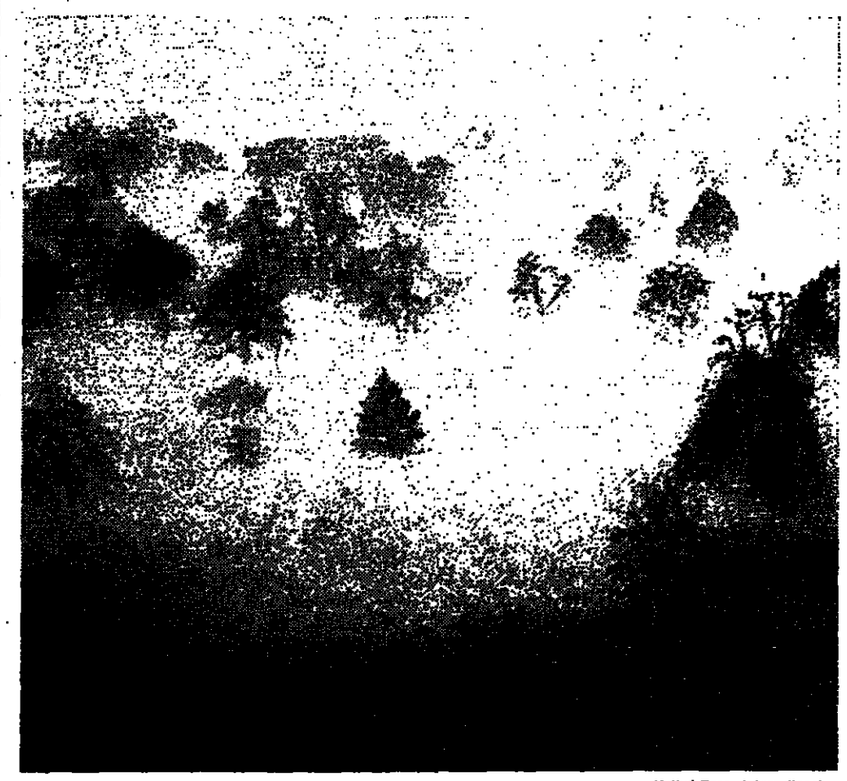
A spokesman for Mr. Smith described the contents of the document as "a figment of Mr. Muzorewa's imagination."

Britain, the former colonial power in Rhodesia, called the conference after Mr. Smith accepted Mr. Kissinger's proposal for an immediate biracial temporary government and for black majority rule within two years. Mr. Smith, who broke Rhodesia's ties to Britain nearly 11 years ago rather than accept majority rule, accepted the Kissinger proposals under heavy pressure from South Africa.

The British now face major hurdles in seeking a settlement among the four nationalist delegations and Mr. Smith. The Rhodesian leader insists that he accepted the Kissinger package on the basis that it was nonnegotiable and on the assumption that the black African side had agreed to it.

But the nationalist side has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.
An early morning autumnal fog lying in a valley in eastern Switzerland.

Callaghan Pressured on Inflation Plan

Pound Plummets to Another Low

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The pound today slumped to another record low in late trading here as the Labor government came under increased left-wing party pressure to scrap its anti-inflation economic policies.

Prime Minister James Callaghan was said to have walked out of a meeting of the Labor party's National Executive Committee in a huff early this afternoon during a debate on the government's economic policy. The committee then went on to vote against key points of the administration's economic strategy.

The pound had held through the day at about $1.5975, slightly higher than yesterday's closing level.

Shortly before foreign exchanges closed, however, sterling plunged, closing at $1.5720, almost 2 cents below the record low closing price, set yesterday.

The pound also dropped in relation to other major currencies. It fell 4 pfennigs in Frankfurt and 2 Swiss centimes in Zurich.

The devaluation of the pound in relation to a group of 10 major currencies from its December, 1971, level of $2.53 widened from yesterday's 47.1 per cent to 48.1 per cent at the close today. It meant the British currency has lost nearly half its value against those 10 currencies in less than five years.

The 26-member National Executive Committee of the Labor party voted, 13 to 3, in favor of a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

To Carry Out Mandate in Lebanon

Syrians Regroup as Peace Force

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Syrian troops, in the absence of an effective Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, got ready today to carry out the decisions made by Arab leaders in Cairo last night.

These leaders failed to agree on the composition of the 30,000-man Arab peace force that they decided is needed in Lebanon.

This means that Syria has been left with the mandate to enforce the cease-fire, bring about the withdrawal of rival Lebanese and Palestinian fighting forces and establish a degree of public safety under the official direction of President Elias Sarkis.

Syria has at least 30,000 men in Lebanon—the figure given by President Hafez al-Assad to the other Arab heads of state at the limited summit of Riyadh 10 days ago, according to authoritative sources. Earlier, the best estimate had been that the Syrians numbered about 30,000.

To Form 'Backbone'

Syria has decided to transfer 9,000 of its men to the peacekeeping force immediately, according to informed officials.

Ahmed Iskander Ahmed, the Syrian information minister, said today on the government radio of Damascus that "the Syrian forces in Lebanon will form the backbone of the Arab peacekeeping force."

Syrian forces that were scattered in the mountain area north of the Damascus highway for the last four weeks started to pull out of the villages there yesterday and were being regrouped near the highway, about 15 miles east of Beirut, just behind the forward Syrian lines.

The first task of these troops will be to take control of the Beirut-Damascus highway from the Syrian positions in Bhamdoun all the way to Beirut, according to the plan worked out at the limited summit in Riyadh.

That is a major task. It will be the first test of the willingness of conservative Christian forces and Lebanese Moslem militants to cooperate with Syrian forces serving as members of the Arab peace force.

Palestinian commandos who control a short stretch of the highway where it goes through the Palestinian stronghold of Aley, just this side of the Syrian line, have indicated that they will not contest control of the road.

But the rightist Christians occupy Kahale, the next town down the steep slope from Aley toward Beirut. They also control Baabda, the town where Mr. Sarkis's presidential palace is, as well as other communities between Kahale and Beirut.

In Beirut, the highway skirts the Christian suburb of Ain el-Rummaneh and the Moslem suburb of Chiyah, two enemy neighborhoods that have been locked in uninterrupted fighting since the start of the war a year and half ago.

Decision on Advance

The rightist Christian leaders must decide what to do about the expected advance of the Syrians into Kahale and Baabda.

Bachir Gemayel, the military commander of the Phalange—the largest Christian militia—and Camille Chamoun, the head of another rightist Christian force, have said that they will not tolerate foreign troops on their side of the dividing line.

Mr. Gemayel repeated the assertion in an interview published today in the weekly As Sayad. Abou Ars, head of the extremist

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

- **An analysis of Arab accomplishments at the summit conference. Page 2.**

U.S. Will Increase Fighter Strength In Europe in '77

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—The United States will soon increase its fighter strength in Western Europe next year, the Pentagon announced today.

The deployments will represent a net gain of 84 fighters for NATO, the biggest boost since the cut of 1968, when 96 F-4s were sent back to the United States.

U.S. bases in West Germany will get their first F-15 Eagle fighters in the spring of 1977, the Pentagon said, while those in Britain will receive more F-111 fighter-bombers.

The F-15 is a hot U.S. Air Force fighter now coming off the assembly line at the McDonnell-Douglas plant in St. Louis. The Pentagon said 72 F-15s would be sent to bases in West Germany to help insure aerial superiority on the NATO front.

"The F-15 will provide the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with an air-defense capability superior to that of the most modern Warsaw Pact aircraft," the Pentagon said in its announcement.

The F-4 fighter-bombers that the F-15 will replace at the Bitburg Air Base in West Germany will be reassigned to three other bases in that country rather than sent back to the United States. This will mean more F-4s for the bases at Hahn, Ramstein and Spangdahlem.

The Pentagon will double the number of F-111s in Britain by sending a second wing of 84 swing-wing fighter-bombers there. They will be based at the Royal Air Force Base at Lakenheath. The RAF base at Upper Heyford has had a wing of F-111s since 1970.

"The F-111 will increase allied adverse-weather and low-level penetration capabilities to include interdiction and close air support," the Pentagon said.

The additional F-111s will replace 72 F-4 aircraft that will be returned to Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas.

The additions will bring U.S. Air Force fighter-plane strength in Europe to about 550 planes.

The F-15 is considered more than a match for the Soviet MiG-23 and 21 fighters that are on the other side of the NATO line. But the Warsaw Pact is credited by the Pentagon with having more planes, if less potent ones, than the NATO countries.

Although the F-15 has been stressed by the U.S. Air Force as an air-superiority fighter, it also can be used for close support of ground troops.

3,000 More Men

"These deployments," said the Pentagon, "are in keeping with the congressional mandate to increase U.S. combat capability in Europe and are particularly important in light of recent improvements in Warsaw Pact forces facing NATO."

The F-15s and F-111s will be phased into the NATO fighter forces in stages in 1977. All the planes will be in place by the end of the year, the Pentagon said.

The shifts will increase U.S. military manpower in Europe by about 3,000 men, raising the total to about 305,000.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said in his posture statement this year that the character of the Warsaw Pact tactical air forces had changed in the mid-1960s from primarily defense to primarily offense.

But the Soviet Union is trying to cover both the NATO and Chinese fronts with its total force of about 4,000 fighters, light bombers and 1,000 reconnaissance and electronic-jamming aircraft. The most modern Soviet aircraft are going to the NATO front and the older ones to the Chinese border areas.

Ford Assails Carter View of Policy Abroad

Says He Advocates 'Dangerous' Theories

By Lou Cannon

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27 (WP).—President Ford, in a systematic attack on the foreign-policy proposals of Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, yesterday accused his opponent of advocating "untested, untried and potentially dangerous" doctrines that would substantially increase the risk of war.

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Carter had revealed his inexperience in foreign affairs by telling the Soviet Union in advance that he would not send U.S. troops to intervene if the Russians invaded Yugoslavia.

In Columbia, S.C., Mr. Carter responded quickly. He asserted that Mr. Ford himself "on at least six occasions . . . has made flat statements that he would not use troops in certain areas of the world." Aides to the Democratic nominee produced examples of such comments from Mr. Ford about the Middle East, Rhodesia and Angola—all of which, Mr. Carter said, were "appropriate for exclusion from the U.S. defense perimeter."

The dispute between the presidential candidates centered on a comment Mr. Carter made in the third and final presidential debate. In it, he ruled out the use of U.S. troops in Yugoslavia if the Soviet Union attempted to intervene there after Marshal Tito's death.

From the Beginning

"I have maintained from the very beginning of my campaign... that I would never go to war, become militarily involved in the internal affairs of another country unless our own security were directly threatened," Mr. Carter said. "I don't believe that our security would be directly threatened if the Soviet Union went into Yugoslavia."

Mr. Ford yesterday termed this comment "a singular mistake" that reflected Mr. Carter's inexperience. "Presidents always have known better than to say what they would do in advance of an international crisis," Mr. Ford said.

"When a potential adversary knows what you will and won't do in advance, your flexibility is limited and his is increased," he added to applause from his audience. "He can probe with impunity or redirect his efforts at more tempting targets."

At an airport press conference in Columbia, Mr. Carter replied that "I think the time for bluffing other nations by claiming we're going to send in troops is past. . . There's been too much bluff and bluster."

Stiffer Attitude

On the other hand, Mr. Carter took a considerably stiffer attitude toward possible Soviet intervention in Yugoslavia than he had during last Friday's debate.

Asked about Mr. Ford's criticism, he said, "I don't see any likelihood we would send troops into Yugoslavia, but I would let the Russians know that this would sever any sort of friendly relations that we have with them, that it would be a very serious breach of the peace, and that it would make it almost impossible for us to carry on our normal relations with them under the broad terms of détente.

"But as far as threatening to send troops, I would not do that at this time," he said.

In his speech, to the Pittsburgh Economic Club, the President coupled his attack on Mr. Carter's Yugoslavia statement with a broad criticism of the Democratic nominee for advocating reductions in the U.S. defense budget.

Not the Time

"This is not the time to weaken our defense, to refuse to equip our troops with essential new weapons, to undermine democratic leaders by hinting at new relationships with Communist leaders in Western Europe, to

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

rk Denies Charges

Korean President's Orders or U.S. Bribes Said Taped

By Maxine Cheshire and Scott Armstrong

ASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP). ighly sensitive" intelligence rts—apparently including recordings of meetings in the Blue House presidential sion in Seoul—form the basis legations that South Korean dent Chung Hee Park perly ordered that U.S. conmen be bribed, according to med U.S. sources.

stice and State Depart... sources said that the ence reports known to those tigating widespread corrup... of U.S. congressmen and officials by South Korean s are based on electronic dropping, intercepts of comcations and double agents.

well-informed source said some intelligence reports ured to be based on tapedings of discussions that Park had in the Blue House Washington-based South an businessman Tongsun and South Korean Central igence Agency agents, those discussions, according urces familiar with the re... Mr. Park directed Tongsun to use money generated his commissions on U.S. of rice to South Korea to cash, jewelry, furniture, ions and campaign conions to U.S. congressmen.

Involvement Denied

Bang Hyun, the official man for President Park, a statement yesterday ng involvement by the Korean President or govnt in the alleged influence... ng.

But a State Department source with close knowledge of the U.S. reports from inside the South Korean government has said, "There is no question—absolutely none—that Chung Hee Park was personally involved. He directed the damn thing."

The means used by U.S. operatives to obtain the information from inside the South Korean presidential mansion and other offices here and abroad are so sensitive that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency have not fully cooperated in turning all of their information over to Justice Department investigators, according to informed sources.

Various Sources

Sources familiar with the data said it has come from such a variety of sources, each of which seems to confirm the other on major points of the influence-peddling effort, that investigators no longer doubt that a conspiracy exists. The investigation is now directed at determining which U.S. congressmen illegally participated in it, according to the sources.

The Washington Post has reported that at least 22 congressmen are under investigation for allegedly having received money or gifts from South Korean agents in exchange for legislative actions favoring South Korea.

A Washington Post report that the Justice Department had issued an unprecedented subpoena for all Riggs Bank records for the South Korean Embassy and all members of the South Korean delegation here prompted several questions at a State Department briefing yesterday.

Diplomatic Implications

A State Department spokesman declined to discuss the diplomatic implications of the subpoena, which is intended to discover movements of cash believed to have been given to U.S. congressmen.

Spokesman Robert Funseth said that the Justice Department has "exclusive responsibility for carrying out this investigation."

State Department officials were clearly anxious to avoid being drawn into any statement that would spread alarm among other nations about the sanctity of their banking records in the United States. The precedent, however, inevitably raises broad questions about diplomatic immunity in several areas.

eks, Russians End t Phase of Talks

ENS, Oct. 27 (AP).—The hase of Greek-Soviet talks litical and economic issues here today, a joint comué said, with agreement on rawing up of several bi... seconds and continued ation "within the spirit of ..."

communiqué, issued after ays of talks between Greek ...n Minister Dimitrios Bitsios ...oviet Ambassador Ivan ...ov, said efforts would ...e on both sides for the ...ion of a long-term trade ... cultural agreement, a ...r agreement and an agree... ...or technical and scientific ...tion.

2 Plans Are Announced

Russia Sees Economic Gap With U.S. Narrowed by 1980

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The Soviet leadership, buoyed by prospects of a bumper grain harvest, today announced increased production targets for next year which it hoped would help significantly narrow the Soviet Union's economic gap with the United States by the end of the current decade.

Deputy Premier Nikolai Baibakov cited statistics to show that if the 1976-80 plan were fulfilled, the Soviet Union by 1980 could exceed U.S. industrial production for 1975 while matching U.S. agricultural output for last year.

Next year's economic plan emphasizes a greater exploitation of natural resources as well as increased industrial production. But it also includes one of the most modest increases in national income. The projected rise of only 4.1 per cent appeared to reflect not only the lingering impact of last year's harvest failure but also the current campaign to wind up numerous economic projects throughout the country before embarking on new ones.

A token reduction, equivalent to nearly $267 million, was also announced in next year's military budget—a gesture apparently linked to the Kremlin's latest calls for disarmament. Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov reported that next year's military budget

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

- **The Soviet Union charges that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is trying to obstruct its attempts to improve relations with China. Page 2.**



Associated Press.
TO A MAN—Voting at the Supreme Soviet yesterday were, from left, front row, Nikolai Podgorny, Alexei Kosygin, Leonid Brezhnev; second row, Kirill Mazurov, Fedor Kulakov, Andrei Gromyko; third row, Dmitri Ustinov, Yuri Andropov, Grigory Romanov.

Says He Tries to Obstruct Normalization

Moscow Assails Kissinger on China Ties

HONG KONG, Oct. 27 (UPI). —The Soviet Union, in a radio broadcast beamed to China yesterday, accused Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of trying to "obstruct normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations."

The broadcast commentary said Mr. Kissinger had made remarks of a "provocative nature" designed to aggravate differences between the two countries.

This was a reference to Mr. Kissinger's assertion that the United States would take a grave view of any Soviet military moves against China.

"Sowing discord in relations between the U.S.S.R. and China is not a new tactic of imperialist propaganda," the broadcast said.

But it said the "tactic" had been "escalated to such a state that various arguments and hypotheses regarding how the United States should handle the Soviet threat to China have recently appeared in the U.S. press.

"The intention of such sordid arguments and hypotheses is obvious. Some circles in the United States basically cannot accept the prospect of normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

"They are frightened of the prospect. Hence, such a high-ranking activist as Kissinger . . . has joined the work to obstruct normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations."

The Chinese-language broadcast said, "Kissinger tried his utmost to create the impression that China is being threatened by a foreign country."

The Soviet threat to China is merely a concoction" which "can only damage their reputation," the broadcast said in relation to Mr. Kissinger and other U.S. leaders

The broadcast said the Soviet Union was following a "constructive" policy toward China and called for efforts to normalize relations.

"The basic interests of the Soviet and Chinese people, far from clashing, coincide" the broadcast said.

Today, China accused the Soviet Union of "naked interference" in Japan's domestic affairs in a Peking broadcast heard in Tokyo.

The bitter criticism of Moscow's Japan policy apparently signaled a continuing hard line against the Soviet Union by the new Chinese regime headed by Communist party chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The radio broadcast portions of an article appearing in People's Daily, the official organ of the Chinese Communist party.

It accused the Soviet Union of bullying the Japanese over the case of the MIG-25 fighter plane flown to Japan by a defecting Soviet pilot.

It also criticized the Russians for opposing Japan's plan to extend its territorial boundaries to 12 miles out to sea. The present limit is three miles.

Acheson Wins Kissinger's Praise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, not generally known for according excess praise, characterized the late Dean Acheson yesterday as "the greatest secretary of state of the 20th century."

Acheson, a Democrat, held the office from 1949 to 1953 in the administration of President Harry Truman. He died in 1971. Mr. Kissinger spoke at the dedication of the State Department's west auditorium as the Dean Acheson Auditorium.

"(Acheson) and the president he so loyally served set the course we have all followed since," Mr. Kissinger said. "In so doing, (they) ushered in the most creative period in the history of American foreign policy."

Acheson, he said, was largely responsible for "the shape and design of American foreign policy for the better part of the past three decades."

China Resets 5-Year Plan For January

Political Infighting Said to Cause Delay

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 27 (NYT). —China's new authorities now intend to begin the country's fifth five-year plan, which was originally scheduled to start last January, in early 1977, diplomatic sources in Peking report

The delay in the plan has reportedly been caused largely by the anti-rightist campaign earlier this year.

The information on the new starting date for the plan was disclosed by Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and several of his deputies during meetings over the last two weeks with Western diplomats and businessmen in Peking, the sources say.

Mr. Li is said to have also told visitors that China would resume large-scale foreign trade, particularly major purchases of whole plants, in 1978. China's foreign trade is expected to show only a small increase this year over last year's total of $14 billion, as it too has been adversely affected by the anti-rightist campaign, which broke out last winter but now appears to be over.

Earlier this week, China's new authorities said in an important editorial that they would now return to the ambitious economic development and modernization program first enunciated by the late Premier Chou En-lai in early 1975, at the fourth National People's Congress. Chou called for a two-stage plan that would achieve the relative modernization of industry and agriculture by 1980 and then make China a "powerful, modern socialist country by the end of the century."

Criticism of Teng

The editorial attributed the program to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, but after Chou's death last January, his apparent successor, Teng Hsiao-Ping, was heavily criticized and then purged for overstressing economic growth at the expense of Mao's call for class struggle. Mr. Teng also was attacked for his "slavish comprador mentality" in advocating increased purchases of foreign technology to speed up China's development.

The fifth five-year plan, which would presumably have embodied many of Chou's ideas, appeared to be another casualty of these attacks. The plan's targets evidently became a matter of debate, particularly those involving foreign trade.

But with the sudden downfall of China's senior leftists this month, the situation has been dramatically reversed.

The leftists, who included Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and the senior deputy premier, Chang Chun-chiao, had argued for a greater emphasis on revolutionary purity instead of straight economic growth and a more literal interpretation of Mao's call for self-reliance.

According to the sources in Peking, Chinese officials have indicated that although the five-year plan has been delayed they hope to achieve all its objectives by the end of the original period, or 1980.

Targets Unclear

It is unclear what the targets of the plan are. There have been indications that some individual provinces and factories had set a goal of raising industrial output by 15 per cent a year from 1976 to 1980, or doubling production within five years.

Chinese industry has achieved a remarkable record of nearly 10-per-cent growth a year over the last 15 years. But this year there have been indications that the pace may have slowed down to roughly 7 per cent under the impact of the anti-rightist campaign, rising worker dissatisfaction over wages, and factional squabbling.

The plan, as originally conceived, may also have included a comprehensive program to mechanize agriculture by 1980. Hua Kuo-feng, now the chairman of the Chinese Communist party, outlined such a goal at a national conference on agriculture in the fall of 1975, but it too had seemed to come under attack earlier this year.

Despite the disclosure that large-scale foreign trade will resume in 1978, U.S. businessmen and specialists here do not expect a major jump in U.S. trade with Peking unless there are some changes in Washington's China policy.

Christopher Phillips, the president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, said here, today that he feels the increase in U.S.-China trade will be "modest" until several issues are resolved, foremost among them the question of full diplomatic relations with Peking.

Dutch, Russians Halt Flights in Fund Clash

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27 (IHT).— Flights between Amsterdam and Moscow will be suspended next Monday because of a dispute between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union over pool arrangements for their respective airlines.

KLM, the Dutch national airline, has refused to approve the Aeroflot winter schedule if no agreement is reached on sharing the Amsterdam-Moscow revenue on a 50-50 basis, as laid down in their joint operation agreement. In Moscow, Aeroflot has taken recriprocal action. The mutual ban also applies to freight traffic.



Associated Press.

OPEN DOOR—Israeli soldier armed with U.S.-made M-16 rifle opened a gate on the Israel-Lebanon border Tuesday to admit rightist Phalange militiamen from Lebanon who were bringing a wounded man for treatment at Israeli hospital.

News Analysis

Arab Unity Gains at Cairo Summit

By James F. Clarity

CAIRO, Oct. 27 (NYT).—As the kings, emirs, presidents, foreign ministers and other officials of the 20 Arab nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization left Cairo today, after the most ambitious and serious Arab attempt to settle the Lebanese civil war, they had achieved some of their goals but left others far from realization.

The summit meeting, which approved the establishment of a 30,000-man multinational Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, has possibly set the stage for a new peace in Lebanon and the re-establishment of a functioning Lebanese government. It also has done much to restore intra-Arab unity

There is no question, Western and Arab analysts here say, that Arab solidarity—a particularly elusive goal in recent years—has been strengthened as a result of the Cairo summit and the smaller six-party meeting a week earlier in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia, where the basic agreement on Lebanon was achieved.

The most important rapprochement was between Syria and Egypt, which had been hurling invective at each other since Egypt signed the Sinai disengagement pact with Israel 13 months ago. Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez al-Assad of Syria, according to officials close to them, agreed in private meetings here that their differences over Sinai, as well as Lebanon, had hurt both their countries. Many analysts here noted that only a few weeks ago Syria was upbraiding Egypt as the traitor to the Arab cause for signing a defeatist accord with Israel, and Egypt was attacking Syria for having launched a bloody intervention against Lebanon. Now the two Presidents are talking and joking with each other again.

Hopeful Sign

Another hopeful sign at the summit gathering was the continuing of feelers Libya is sending to Egypt seeking to end their dispute over whether Libya is trying to overthrow Mr. Sadat. Libya, which was not expected to send a delegation to the summit, finally did. And the Libyans have floated reports that in return for a restoration of friendly relations with Egypt, their country would forgive Egypt's considerable economic debt. Even King Khaled, the conservative ruler of Saudi Arabia, met here privately twice with President Salem Rubaya of Southern Yemen, the Marxist state that has been considered the Saudis' worst neighbor in recent years.

At the summit, only Iraq refused to go along with the other Arab nations in their acceptance of the Syrian intervention in Lebanon and Syria's expected domination of the enlarged peacekeeping force. The Iraqis fought in private sessions to have the Syrian role discussed and condemned, but were brushed aside.

While Iraq remains in apparent isolation in the Arab world, its stance at Cairo found unspoken support among many delegations, according to Arab officials, particularly in the PLO.

Pax Syriana

Arab and Western analysts agree that if there was a winner at this summit, it was Syria, which in effect had the other Arab nations approve what amounts to a Pax Syriana in Lebanon. While most analysts acknowledge that the catalyst in the Riyadh and Cairo meetings was King Khaled, much of whose influence is in oil riches, it is also widely felt that Syria agreed to the summit because it had achieved all that it could safely hope for at this point in Lebanon.

The Palestinians were the losers. But, analysts here assert, the Palestinians did not lose everything. They still retain considerable stocks of heavy military equipment and they proved to Syria that they could fight skillfully and bravely. Palestinian performance in the field is considered a strong factor in the Syrian decision not to send troops into major cities, such as Beirut and Sidon, where the guerrillas would almost certainly have inflicted heavy casualties on Syrian troops ignorant of street-to-street and house-to-house fighting.

But the Palestinians were unable to persuade the Arab nations that a Syrian-dominated peacekeeping force would further weaken the PLO.

Summit Failures

But one of the failures of the Cairo summit, or one of its deliberate oversights, was that it did not stipulate precise conditions for implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. Some Arab analysts feel that this gives the Palestinians, in effect, the room to renegotiate the entire question of where they are allowed to live and maintain arms for raids on Israel. As the Palestinians are still firmly positioned in several cities in Lebanon, these analysts say, they have something to bargain with.

Also left open was what, specifically, to do about the Israeli involvement in the recent fighting in southern Lebanon, and the apparent complicity of Israel with the Lebanese rightist Christian forces, who until the recent cease-fire had been allied with Syria against the leftist Moslem-Palestinian coalition.

There was predictable castigation of Israeli involvement in Lebanon in Cairo, but no military ultimatums were even hinted. So, if the 1976 Arab summit moved a step closer toward Arab solidarity and peace in Lebanon, it made no noticeable move toward a military or diplomatic solution of the problem that Arabs used to consider of foremost importance: the Israeli occupation of Arab lands taken in the 1967 war.

Syrians Regroup in Lebanon As Arab Peacekeeping Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

Christian Guardians of the Cedars, made the same assertion.

Suleiman Franjieh, another extremist Christian leader who was the country's president until a month ago, declared today that the Cairo decisions had their good points but that, as long as there was a Palestinian presence in Lebanon, the root cause of the war remained intact.

The rightist leaders will meet tomorrow with President Sarkis, who is a moderate and, as such, is being increasingly criticized privately by fellow Christian leaders like Mr. Franjieh and Mr. Chamoun.

Change of Color

The Syrian troops that are being moved to the Arab peacekeeping force have begun to give their green-brown vehicles a coat of white paint, the color used by the Arab force.

The brown helmets of the Syrian soldiers also are being painted white, or at least are being given a white stripe to match the helmets of the Saudi, Sudanese and Lybian contingents of the peace force, which at present number about 2,500 men.

This is the third metamorphosis for the Syrian forces in Lebanon. When the first units arrived in January, their trucks are armored cars bore inscriptions identifying them as belonging to Saiqa, the Syrian-controlled Palestinian guerrilla organization. Later it was conceded that most of the vehicles belonged to the elite Syrian Special Forces.

In June, when the Arab peace force was first created, the Syrians stationed in Khalde, the strategic road function south of the Beirut airport, withdrew into nearby woods and re-emerged a day later with their vehicles and helmets painted white. They thus became Syria's first contingent in the Arab peace force.

Pound Drops To New Low

(Continued from Page 1)

resolution calling on the Callaghan administration "to pursue Socialist policies" and rejected the government's plan to cut back state spending. Seven members were absent when the vote was taken.

Leftists Challenged

The Prime Minister spoke during the meeting and challenged leftist members to say where Britain could find the needed savings of £10 billion ($16 billion) to cover projected budget deficits during the next three years. There was no answer, sources said.

It was at that point that Mr. Callaghan stalked out, the informants said.

The dollar, meanwhile, had mixed fortunes on European exchanges, declining in Frankfurt and Amsterdam but improving in Zurich and Milan as well as London and closing unchanged in Paris.

Gold bullion prices were steady in Zurich and went up in London before today's sale of gold by the International Monetary Fund.

Gold prices in London rose to their highest level in a month, closing at $117-$118.50 an ounce, bid and asked, up 50 cents from $117.25-$118 yesterday. The price was the highest since Sept. 27, when gold closed at $118.25-$119 an ounce.

Mrs. Marcos Sent On Peace Mission

MANILA, Oct. 27 (UPI).— President Ferdinand Marcos announced today that he will send his wife, Imelda, to Libya to try to negotiate a settlement to the Filipino Moslem insurgency, amid fresh reports of fighting in the southern Philippines.

In the lastest report of violence in the Mindanao-Sulu region, 500 miles south of Manila, authorities said that five more government men had been killed in Moslem terrorist activities, bringing to 18 the number of fatalities since last week in the south

Mr. Marcos announced the first lady's peace initiative to Libya, a strong supporter of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front, during a Cabinet meeting.

Moscow Hotel Fire

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Fire swept a floor of the National Hotel today, seriously injuring an American businessman identified as Raymond de Jongh and forcing hundreds of guests into snow-covered streets in their pajamas.

Pre-Parley Talks Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

rejected key portions of the plan, except for its key principle of majority rule within two years. The British insist that the plan is negotiable, and are hopeful that the rhetoric voiced by both sides in the last week consists of public stances that will be modified when the conference starts.

Mr. Smith, asked for his views on the conference, said in an interview with Rhodesian television: "I am not sure how far we will come and, when one does consider the tremendous divergencies between the participating parties, I would not like to guarantee that we are going to get off the ground."

Placement of Participants

British sources said that the delegations would sit at six tables surrounding a hollow square, with Mr. Richard and Mr. Smith sitting across from each other at the same table. On the other side of the square will be Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, who recently formed a "patriotic front."

They will be faced by two other nationalist leaders, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

Observers will include the representatives of four African nations neighboring Rhodesia—Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana—as well as the Organization of African Unity and the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

Russia Sees Narrowing of Economic Gap

Aide Says U.S. Lead May Dwindle by '80

(Continued from Page 1)

would be 17.2 billion rubles, slightly less than $23 billion.

This figure does not reflect total Soviet military spending, since some costly programs are tucked away under civilian ministry items. Consequently, Western analysts regard the published budget more as a barometer of the Kremlin's mood for détente with the West.

The economic plan and budget for next year were presented today along with the current five-year plan to a session of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, for formal endorsement. The five-year plan originally appeared in draft form last December and was explained in detail by Premier Alexei Kosygin at the 25th party congress in March.

The plan has since been fine-tuned by economists within the margins set in the draft. While some indices, such as labor productivity, have been pared, other targets have been fixed at or near the draft's upper limits, with no apparent radical changes.

Kosygin Attends

Both economic plans were presented by Mr. Baibakov, the chief of the State Planning Council, and not by Mr. Kosygin, although the Premier had delivered the last five-year plan. Mr. Kosygin attended today's session, but his failure to give the address suggested that he was still not fully recovered from a recent illness.

In the plan for next year, Mr. Baibakov called for overall industrial output to grow by 5.6 per cent, which is well above this year's target but below the 7.5 per cent reached last year.

This year's target of 4.3 per cent, the lowest since World War II, took into account last year's harvest problems. Figures released for the first nine months showed industrial growth at 4.8 per cent so far, suggesting an improvement.

The stress has continued on heavy industry following the Kremlin's failure in the last five-year plan to reorient the economy in favor of the consumer. In an unexplained departure from custom, no percentage was given for heavy industrial growth next year.

Light Industry

A 4.9-per-cent growth in light industry has been envisioned for next year. This is considerably higher than the minimal target for this year of 2.7 per cent. In a speech to the party's Central Committee earlier this week, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev said only that the light-industry target was being exceeded but gave no figure.

The rise of 4.1 per cent in national income called for next year is even lower than the 5.4-per-cent goal set for this year. The rise in individual incomes is to be only 3.8 per cent.

In discussing the five-year plan put into effect this year, Mr. Baibakov said that its fulfillment "will enable us to achieve further successes in the economic competition with the developed capitalist countries, first of all the United States."

He predicted that Soviet national income in 1980 would reach about 85 per cent of last year's U.S. income figure, compared with 67 per cent at the beginning of this year. The Soviet reckoning does not include all the components of the gross national product in the United States.

Soviet industrial output, now at 80 per cent of U.S. industrial output for last year, would exceed last year's U.S. output by 9 per cent in 1980, Mr. Baibakov said. He said that Soviet agricultural output in 1980 would equal last year's U.S. agricultural output.

Joergensen in Warsaw

WARSAW, Oct. 27 (AP).— Danish Premier Anker Joergensen flew into Warsaw yesterday for a four-day visit to Poland to discuss political and commercial issues. Poland is Denmark's largest trading partner in Eastern Europe.

If you're looking for Jack Daniel's, here are some very nice places to find it.

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Brussels: Club Amige; Carlton Restaurant; Brussels Sheraton; Parc Savoy Restaurant
Ostend: Automobile Club
Bruges: Holiday Inn
BRITAIN
London: Cantina Augusta; Churchill Club; Lex Heathrow Hotel
DENMARK
Arhus: Jackobs Bar
Sandager: Slubberup Kro
Odense: Tarup Kro; Naesbyhoved Skovs Rest.; Queens Pub; Frank A
Svendborg: Tervakatsen; Millings Corner; Restaurant Svendborgsund
Jaegerspris: Jaegerspris Slotskro
Copenhagen: Mariendal; Bodegaen; Det Sorte Far; Alhambra Pub
Nuesby: Naesbyland Kro
FRANCE
Paris: Le Grand Vétour; Restaurant Les Halles; L'Archestrate; Joe Allen
Toulouse: Restaurant Le Séville
Strasbourg: Sofitel; Hôtel de France; Club 1900; L'Asbelle; La Chamade; Le Pub Shirée Club
Blonville-sur-Mer: Grand Hôtel
Cricy: Hôtel du Site Normand
Buncl: Auberge de la Roche
Calais: Hôtel du Sauvage; Hôtel Meurice
Alpe d'Huez: Hôtel Chamois d'Or; Hôtel Le Dôme; Restaurant Ménaudière; Rest. Vallée Blanche
GERMANY
Berlin: Hotel Berlin; Parkhotel Zellermayer; Hotel Berlin Hilton; Hotel Berlin Ambassador
Hamburg: Hotel Inter-Continental; Hotel Atlantic; Hotel Europaischer Hof; Hotel Reichshof
Kiel: Kieler Yachtclub; Hotel Astor
Travemünde: Casino-Restaurant; Hotel Maritim
HOLLAND
Amsterdam: Amstel Hotel; Hilton Amsterdam
Hague: Hotel Promenade
IRELAND
Dublin: Sachs; The Harp
Alassio: Grand Hotel Mediterranee; Sandon's Bar; Roof-Garden Bar Roma
Firenze: Hotel Excelsior Italia; Grand Hotel; Hotel Villa Park S. Domenico; Hotel Villa Medici
Roma: Hotel Cavalieri-Hilton; Hotel Parco Del Principi; Café de Paris
MALTA
Floriana: Excelsior Hotel
Sliema: Degaara Steak House; Midas Hotel
Valletta: Lastera Bar; Premier; Manoel Theatre
SPAIN
Madrid: Club River; Restaurante Bri'os; Restaurante Zalacain; Cafeteria Libra; Restaurante Valentia
Segovia: Discoteque Ladreda 25
Valencia: Restaurante Fraxmar; Baviera Bar; Restaurante Viveros
Barcelona: Hotel Derby; Restaurante Finisterre; Cafeteria La Tour; Restaurante Via Veneto; Taberna Escocesa; Comedia Club
Figueras: Hotel Ampurdan; Cafeteria Snack Astoria; Bar La Parrilla
San Sebastian: Cafeteria Dover; Cafeteria Kansas; Cafeteria Dakar; Cafeteria Lorea; Cafeteria California; Bar Rasaca; Bar Ogel
Santander: Restaurante El Molino; Club Parayas; Cafeteria Saja; Bar Muelle 15; Cafeteria Oriental
Bilbao: Aguirre Santamaria; Almuerzos Ibaia; Cafeteria Toledo; Cafeteria Monaco
SWITZERLAND
Zurich: Bar Six Days; Hotel Atlantis; Hotel Ascot; Restaurant Theaterstube; Rolls-Royce Club
Genève: Club de la Tour; Rest. Parc des Eaux-Vives; Hotel Intercontinental; Hotel Astoria
Lausanne: Bar du Bourg; Bar le Stop; Rest. Maurel; Bar au Boeuf Rouge
Bâle: Rôtisserie-Bar "A Paisi"; Hotel Euler & Grand Hotel; Night-Club "Hazyland"; Hotel Drei Könige am Rhein
Berne: Hotel Bellevue Palace; Hotel Schweizerhof; Rest. Ermitage; Rest. Mirabeau
Dun Laoghaire: The Victor Hotel
ITALY
Torino: Excelsior Grand Hotel Principi di Piemonte; Grand Hotel Ambasciatori; Hotel Villa Sassi; Ristorante Tastevin
Milano: Hotel Principe & Savoia; Palace Hotel; Grand Hotel Continental; Grand Hotel Duomo; Ristorante Savini; Ristorante Gratticielo
Brescia: Hotel Vittoria; Ristorante La Sosta
Venezia: Griffi Palace Hotel; Hotel Danieli Royal Excelsior; Hotel Bauer Grunwald; Ristorante Antico Martini; Ristorante Quadri
Genova: Hotel Colombia; Hotel Savoia Majestic; Bar Roma
Portofino: Splendido Hotel; Ristorante Pitestoro
Rapallo: Hotel Bristol; Eurotel Rapallo

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هكذا من الأصل

Court Overrules Ban on Madrid

...rid Spain Paper, Shut by Franco, ...icks $7 Million in Damages

U.S. ...DRID, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The ...lisher of the newspaper ...rid, closed five years ago by ... Franco regime, said today ... he will ask the government ... compensation in excess of ... million pesetas (about $74 ...on).

...blisher Rafael Calvo Serrer ... the statement a day after ... Supreme Court overruled the ...vernment's ban and ordered ... compensate the newspaper ... the moral and material ...ge it caused. The court ... asked the newspaper to draw ... detailed list of damages.

...adrid, Spain's most liberal ...spaper when the government ...ed it on Nov. 25, 1971, had ...ered the late Generalissimo ...ancisco Franco by persistently ...icizing his regime and ...ing that he retire.

... was closed by the Informa... Ministry, which alleged it ... violated the press law ... ough irregularities in reg... ...ng shareholders.

Tentative Figure

Mr. Calvo Serrer said the 500-...llion-pesetas-plus figure was a ...tative, and that the final ...im presented to the govern... ...nt might be considerably ...her.

Following Madrid's closure, the ...mpany auctioned off its ...sses and other equipment to ...able to pay severance to its ... employees, and had the news... ...per building wrecked to get a ...d price for the ground on ...ich it stood.

Mr. Calvo Serrer said the board of his company will make the final decision soon on whether the newspaper will reappear. But he hinted that the decision will be positive by saying he was already looking for a printer and had tentatively targeted the reappearance for January.

"If we decide to publish again, Madrid will reappear as what it was—an independent daily whose main mission is to inform," he said. The evening newspaper had a circulation of 70,000 before it was closed.

'A Triumph'

The Supreme Court verdict is "a triumph for Spanish journalists who have fought for years for freedom of expression in this country," he said.

Madrid was suspended and fined several times before the closure. Even before Madrid was closed, Mr. Calvo Serrer went into exile in Paris and published books and newspaper articles attacking the Franco regime.

The Public Order Court—the political arm of the judiciary—brought charges against him and issued a warrant for his arrest. The publisher returned to Spain last summer after the charges had been quashed under a political amnesty decreed by King Juan Carlos.



United Press International.

Courtyard of Moroccan Embassy in Madrid after bombing.

Rabat Mission Is Attacked in Spain, 6 Hurt

Assailants Escape; Damage Extensive

MADRID, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Several assailants, among them a woman, today carried out an attack on the Moroccan Embassy, causing extensive damage and injuring six persons.

A spokesman said the embassy had received no prior threat or warning. He refused to speculate on the motives or the identity of the attackers, who escaped in the heavy midmorning traffic.

The attackers, one of them firing several bursts from a submachine gun, placed two or more bombs in front or inside the embassy building and fled. The blasts wrecked most of the ground-floor offices of the three-story building.

Police also refused to speculate on the identity of the assailants. They said embassy bookkeeper Buchaib Laribi, who ran from his office when he heard the shots, was shot and critically wounded.

Another embassy staff member, security employee Buchaib Hilal, was also shot. The four others wounded—none of them in critical condition—were a policeman on guard duty outside the embassy, a taxi driver and his passenger and a child passing the embassy at the time of the bombing.

Nearby buildings and parked cars were damaged.

Embassy spokesman Mohammed Buceta, the top aide of Ambassador Abdellatif Filali, said that Mr. Filali was not in the building at the time of the attack.

"Somebody walked through the door and fired his tommy gun," he said. "Then he apparently placed or threw the bombs. There were two or three blasts, I cannot say exactly."

Witnesses said there were two to four attackers, one of them a woman.

Spanish government sources were puzzled by the attack.

Relations between Spain and Morocco are friendly following a threat of war between the two countries last year over the Spanish Sahara. Spain, pressured by Morocco, handed over the territory to Morocco and Mauritania.

The settlement has not been accepted by the Polisario, a Saharan independence movement backed by Algeria that is waging a guerrilla war against Moroccan troops in what is now called the Western Sahara.

Ford Backs CAB Recommendation

Airline Fares Not to Rise on Atlantic Route

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—President Ford yesterday approved a Civil Aeronautics Board recommendation that the airlines not be allowed to increase their normal economy and first-class fares across the North Atlantic next week.

The President's approval of board decisions in international route and rate matters is required by law.

There are three seasons of travel over the North Atlantic for fare purposes: Peak (June, July, August), "shoulder" season on either side (April-May and September-October), and winter (November through March). Normally, winter fares are the cheapest, but the airlines had generally proposed extending the shoulder fares for the winter season this year—a proposal which the CAB said meant increases in the New York-London fares ranging from 3.4 to 20.2 per cent compared to fares of last winter.

Under the board's decision of last Friday, approved by the President yesterday:

- The carriers were told they must charge passengers flying normal economy class the same fares charged during last winter's season. Pan American World Airways had proposed a 4.5-per-cent increase, Trans World Airlines a 3.4-per-cent rise, and British Airways a 7.2-per-cent rise on the New York-London route over last winter's $584 round-trip fare. In denying the increases, the CAB reiterated its view that the normal economy fares are "excessive" in relation to cost.
- The carriers' proposed first-class-fare increases, ranging from 11.9 to 18.9 per cent, were not allowed to go into effect, but will be investigated. First-class fares ordinarily do not change with the seasons, and the CAB pointed out that an 8-per-cent increase—to a round-trip fare of $1,250—had been allowed in May. The carriers must continue charging first-class customers at current fares, the board said.
- The carriers were told they could not extend the shoulder-season fares on their 22-to-45-day excursions—the most heavily used of the promotional fares—into the winter. The airlines' proposal would have meant an increase of 19 per cent over last winter's $363 22-to-45-day fare. They were told the board would accept a proposal for an increase of about 10 per cent over last winter's fare.
- The airlines were allowed to continue current shoulder-season fares on most other promotional fares, a move which means increases of 8 to 20 per cent over last winter's fares. The board declined to approve alterations requested by certain carriers on routes to Italy, Israel and Portugal.

To Modify Navy F-18

U.S. Weighs Iran Aid Deal for Northrop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—The Pentagon is giving top-level consideration to letting the Northrop Corp. use Iranian money to modify a U.S. Navy plane for the Shah's air force.

The unusual deal worked out between Northrop and Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi received official standing—although not approval—in the Pentagon when it was reviewed by the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council.

Under the proposition, Iran would give Northrop $8 million to start developing a land-based version of the carrier-based F-18 fighter being built for the Navy.

The Navy, at the review council session, told Malcolm Currie, director of defense research and engineering who chaired the meeting, how Navy and Iranian F-18 needs could both be met. Managing the Iranian program, however, would require a staff of 60 people, the Navy briefer said.

The Navy plans to buy 800 F-18s being built by the aerospace team of McDonnell-Douglas and Northrop at the McDonnell-Douglas plant in St. Louis. Iran plans to buy 250 land-based versions of the F-18 to be produced at Northrop's plant in Hawthorne, Calif.

But Northrop executives are hopeful of selling hundreds more of the Iranian version, called F-18L, to other countries as well. Aerospace executives complained in interviews yesterday that the Pentagon is helping Northrop's F-18 sales drive by giving official standing to the Iranian deal. They said review council meetings are supposed to be reviews of government weapons programs, not of a company's sales program.

Meeting Confirmed

Alan Woods, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, confirmed yesterday that a meeting had been held on the F-18L plan on Oct. 19. He said the Pentagon review was important to make certain the two F-18 programs "do not interrupt or interfere with one another."

Another reason for checking the Iranian deal, he said, is that it will be subject to Pentagon review as a foreign military sale if consummated.

It will cost about $250 million to tailor the Navy's F-18 to the Shah's needs, according to Pentagon sources. The F-18 is being built for the Navy for about $6 million each. Its job will be to knock down enemy airplanes and bomb shore targets.

The F-18L for the Shah would be lighter than the Navy's version, since it would not have to be built to withstand the impact of landing on carriers. The Iranian plane would serve as a light bomber, replacing the Shah's squadrons of F-4s and F-5s in the early 1980s.

With the U.S. Navy's Phoenix air-to-air missile to hit airplanes more than 100 miles away and the F-16 to fight other planes close in, the Shah, by buying the F-18L would be filling in what he sees as the need to support ground troops with a light and relatively inexpensive fighter-bomber.

Heavy Protection Provided

Juan Carlos Arrives for 3-Day Paris Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

assassination had been organized by Basque separatists in France, and that they had called a press conference to announce it. The French denied the charges.

Reliable reports indicated that the King's Cabinet and Premier Adolfo Suarez opposed this trip, but that the King insisted on it. What is not known is whether the Cabinet's opposition was based on concern for the King's safety or for political reasons. French concern for the royal couple's safety caused a last-minute change in schedule: He will address the Ecole Militaire instead of the less-disciplined Ecole Polytechnique.

There is some feeling here that the Spanish government has lost its enthusiasm for the European Community, especially with the community presently floundering. Spain at present has an EEC association agreement, which means preferential trade treatment, and for some years there has been talk of moving toward full membership in the post-Franco period. But there has been no noticeable warming of interest in full membership in recent months.

Most of the King's foreign attention during his short reign has been across the Atlantic. During a visit to Washington in June, he addressed Congress and was told that Washington would help in Madrid's bid to join NATO. Recently, he toured Latin America, renewing dormant Spanish ties.

Sources here think that Spain may be looking beyond Europe, happy to keep its association with the EEC, but unwilling or unready to undertake the political and economic steps necessary to join the community. The feeling is that, in a choice between the EEC and NATO, Spain would choose NATO. But opposition in that organization has been strong, with the liberal governments of Denmark, the Netherlands and Britain opposing Spanish membership.

The Spanish government has not won any favor with the European left by continuing to outlaw the Spanish Communist party, and for recently prohibiting the congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers party (PSOE), to which leading Socialists from across Europe had accepted invitations.

The French government, however, has become a strong official supporter of Juan Carlos and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has long urged this visit. The two have met several times, including during a hunting party in central France before Franco's death and at the King's installation.

S. Africa Phone Link Is Struck by Italians

ROME, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Communications workers of the Italian Post Office and the private cable company Italcable announced they were holding a one-day boycott yesterday of telephone and cable traffic between Italy and South Africa.

The announcement said the move was being made "to underline the real interests of the workers who march together with the black people of South Africa, to call the Italian government to its responsibility, and to show the struggling workers in South Africa active and militant solidarity."

2 Flee to West Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Two East German brothers fled over the wall to West Berlin last night, West Berlin police said yesterday.

Giscard Resets Visit To Belgrade in Dec.

BELGRADE, Oct. 27 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will make an official visit to Yugoslavia in the first half of December, it was announced here today.

The visit had been originally scheduled for last month but had to be postponed because of President Tito's liver ailment.

Norwegian Effort for Ulster Pair ...asses $91,000

OSLO, Oct. 27 (AP).—The ...d-raising campaign for the ...rwegian People's Peace Prize, ...be awarded to the leaders of ... Ulster women's peace move... ...ent—Betty Williams and ...iread Corrigan—has passed a ...lf-million krones ($91,000), the ...lo newspaper Aftenposten re... ...rted today.

The newspaper Faedrelandsven... ...n of Kristians which launched ... campaign last month, report... ...yesterday that the recipients ...uld come to Oslo to get their ...ze after a peace rally in ...ndon Nov. 27.

The organizers originally sought ...raise $160,000, the value of the ...bel Peace Prize award, but they ...w feel it could well exceed ...it before the campaign closes ...t month.

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The 131 and 132 have an improved soundproofing system to make them quieter. And their engines were built to reach maximum torque at low revolutions for longer engine life and better fuel consumption.

For all their luxury, their long life, their sophisticated engineering, the 131 and 132 offer enormous value. To find cars of comparable quality and comparable features, you'd have to spend hundreds, perhaps thousands, more.

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On Ballot in 32 States

Libertarians Lead 3d-Party Pack in U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT). —Robert Meier was not exultant, but he was very pleased. "It's been a quiet victory," he said, "but we've moved to the front of the third-party pack."

Mr Meier is chairman of the MacBride for President Committee, whose candidate, Roger MacBride of the Libertarian party, is on the ballot in 32 states, more than any other candidate except President Ford and his Democratic challenger, Jimmy Carter.

According to the authoritative Congressional Quarterly, Mr. MacBride is on more ballots than former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who is running as an independent in 29 states and Peter Camejo, the Socialist Workers' party candidate, running in 28 states.

Even so, Mr. Meier is looking ahead to continuing building the party. "This is only a way-station," he said. "After the election, we don't want to fall into the third-party syndrome—going back in the corner to drink coffee and complain about how bad things were."

Million Votes

The Libertarian party was founded in 1971 with the aim of appealing to voters at opposite ends of the political spectrum—the left and the right—and some members of the party expect their candidate to get a million votes on Nov. 2. But Mr. Meier said that the number may be half of that because many voters, he believes, who are leaning to MacBride might decide at the last minute that a vote for a third-party candidate would be wasted and vote instead for the majority candidate they dislike least.

Even that, however, would be a mammoth gain over the 3,071 votes won by the first Libertarian candidate, John Hospers, when he ran in two states in 1972. But Mr. Hospers got one electoral vote—from Mr. MacBride, then a Republican elector, who bolted from supporting former President Richard Nixon.



Roger MacBride — UPI

Mr. Meier, 31, said that the Libertarian party, which has about 350 candidates running for federal, state and local offices this fall, would put up 250 to 300 congressional candidates in 1978 and by 1980 hoped to gather 10 per cent of the popular presidential vote.

Mr. MacBride, a 47-year-old lawyer and television producer, went to Princeton and Harvard Law School and was once in the Vermont state legislature. He now lives on a farm in Virginia. His running mate is David Bergland, a 41-year-old California lawyer.

Rugged Individualism

Since he was nominated last year Mr. MacBride has been campaigning steadily, concentrating on the West, where the Libertarian party was founded and where he feels voters are more inclined to his political philosophy of rugged individualism.

Last week, Mr. MacBride was campaigning through Nevada, California and Washington when his red, white and blue DC-3—vintage 1943—had an engine failure. The plane made a safe emergency landing and Mr. MacBride continued on to Alaska on a commercial jet. He was scheduled to visit Idaho, Hawaii and Utah before ending the campaign in Los Angeles, where he plans to watch the election returns with about 1,000 supporters.

Although the DC-3 propeller-driven plane is the butt of many jokes among Libertarians, Mr. Meier said that it was "an effective campaign tool." Mr. MacBride can go into a city of 100,000 people, where many of his backers live, hold an airport news conference and rally and be off again in an hour and a half, Mr. Meier said. Most of the rallies draw 50 to 100 people, according to Mr. Meier, most of them assembled by local campaign committees.

Isolationist Policy

The Libertarians hope to draw conservative votes with a platform urging a strong defense, isolationist foreign policy, cuts in taxes and government spending and no gun-control laws.

On the other side, the party looks for liberal votes by backing amnesty for draft evaders, repeal of restraints on drugs and abolition of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The party's campaign literature says that it holds "that each individual has the absolute right to exercise sole dominion over his or her own life, liberty and property so long as he or she also respects the equal right of all others to live their lives by the same principle."

Georges Cabanier Dies; France's Navy Chief 1968

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP).—The death was announced yesterday of Adm. Georges Cabanier, 69, the first French naval commander to join the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in 1940, when he sailed his submarine Rubis into British waters.

Gen. de Gaulle rewarded him, after returning to power in 1958, by naming him chief of staff of the French Navy—a post he held until his retirement in 1968.

From 1969 until early last year he was grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, a top-ranking ceremonial post.

Candace Mossler

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP).—Candace Mossler, 62, acquitted in 1966 of murdering her wealthy husband in an alleged love triangle, died in her sleep yesterday, police said.

Officials of the Fontainebleau Hotel said a secretary found Mrs. Mossler dead in her room. No cause of death was immediately established. Police said there was no indication of foul play.

Exiliano di Cavalcanti

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 27 (Reuters). — Exiliano di Cavalcanti, 79, considered by many to be Brazil's greatest contemporary painter, died here last night after a long illness.

"Di," as he was best known, was famous for his paintings of mulatto girls and women. He said he was "enchanted by the sensuality inherent in the black race and those sad eyes."

Mr. di Cavalcanti was born in Rio de Janeiro but spent much of his youth in Paris, where he studied painting.

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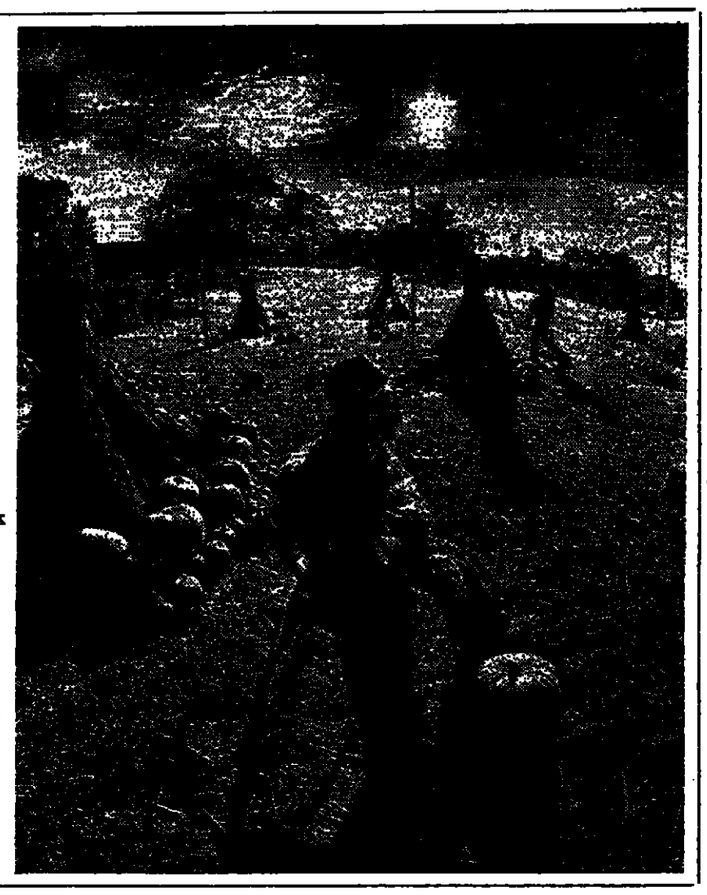
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ON GUARD— A masked scarecrow keeping a blank eye on a field all decked out for Halloween at the community market in McClean, Va., a Washington suburb. Maybe the scarecrow and Linus should get together. WP

Some Trickling In

Americans in Europe Plan Lawsuit on Late N.Y. Ballots

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Americans abroad who waged a 12-year campaign to receive voting rights in the United States are preparing for yet another voting battle.

A group of them is filing suit against the State of New York on the ground that ballots were not mailed in time to be returned and counted on Election Day next Tuesday.

The suit, to be filed today or tomorrow in Federal District Court in New York, asks that the deadline be extended to Nov. 4 for the overseas voters who did not receive their ballots in sufficient time, said Steven Cohen, Democratic National Committee liaison director of the Democratic campaign in Europe.

A legal delay held up printing of the ballots in New York. "We are not blaming the officials of the state," he said.

Big Percentage

The percentage of New Yorkers in relation to all Americans in Europe is large, primarily because that is where their corporation headquarters are located. In Britain, 21 per cent of the eligible U.S. voters are New Yorkers; in Belgium, 18 per cent; in Israel, 40 per cent. It is estimated that 25,000 New Yorkers live in Israel, but not all are eligible to vote.

The suit's main plaintiff is Anthony Hyde, chairman of the Democrats Abroad and a chief backer of the overseas voting law passed during the last congressional session.

"I call that a poetic injustice," Mr. Cohen said. "He worked 12 years to get this bill passed."

A Democrats Abroad spokesman in Paris said that the suit could be useful in getting "late" ballots counted. He noted that there is still time for ballots mailed from Europe to reach election boards in the United States by Tuesday. "Tomorrow will be crucial," he said. "If voters get their ballots by tomorrow they can get them to the States in time by normal mail."

He said that most of the difficulty in New York seemed to be centered in New York County (Manhattan) but that several ballots from that county were received in Paris today and that he expected more.

He pointed out that while many states do require that ballots be notarized, New York does not. New York asks that the signature be witnessed.

Rockefeller Seen In Kissinger Job

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27 (AP).—Former Nixon administration Defense Secretary Melvin Laird has predicted that Vice-President Rockefeller will succeed Henry Kissinger as secretary of state if President Ford is re-elected.

"Henry won't stay because Henry wants to get out for a while," Mr. Laird, a confidant of Mr. Ford, said in an interview with Milwaukee Journal editors.

"I think the guy who will be secretary of state is Rockefeller and he wants to be," Mr. Laird said. "I don't think it will be [former Treasury Secretary John] Connally."

U.S. Puts MIAs First on Agenda In Vietnam Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI). —The State Department said yesterday that the U.S. demand for a full accounting of Americans listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia will be the first item on the agenda when the United States and Vietnam meet, but that the United States has no assurance that it will get a satisfactory response.

Department spokesman Robert Funseth said the date has not been fixed for the talks, but, he said, "It will probably be in the first couple of weeks of November, and after Nov. 2, in any case," the date of the U.S. presidential election. U.S. officials expect that the talks will take place in Paris and the preliminary discussions probably will be handled at the embassy level.

Mr. Funseth also said, "The Vietnamese have responded affirmatively to meet to discuss relations between our two countries. We have made clear that the first item on the agenda will be to seek a full accounting of our MIAS. There can be no progress until there is such a full accounting."

The Vietnamese have handed over information or the actual remains in the cases of about 40 missing Americans, Mr. Funseth said.

Investigation by the House Select Committee on MIAS indicates that the Vietnamese could have information on some of the approximately 800 Americans who are believed to have died in Communist-controlled territory in Vietnam, but there is no firm indication of how many cases there are.

Dole Drops 'Democrat' War Remark

By Douglas E. Kneeland

TROY, Ohio, Oct. 27 (NYT). —Sen. Robert Dole, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, yesterday withdrew his contention that World War II and the Vietnam conflict were "Democrat wars," but he contended that U.S. weakness contributed to one and U.S. indecision led to the other.

In his nationally televised debate on Oct. 15 with his Democratic counterpart, Sen. Walter Mondale, Sen. Dole described the four wars in which the United States has been involved in this century as "Democrat wars."

The remark not only drew anger from his opponents, but also brought widespread criticism from supporters of President Ford.

Sen. Dole continued until yesterday to justify his use of the phrase on the ground that, if the Democrats kept bringing up the Watergate affair, it was fair to raise questions about wars that had occurred under their administrations.

Not 'Partisan Wars'

But, after mentioning World War II and the Vietnam war in a speech before several hundred supporters at an outdoor rally at the courthouse here, he said: "These were not partisan wars in the sense that a clear division of political philosophies separated the party in power from the other party when the fighting broke out. They were fought for what was perceived to be in the national interest."

Later, although he contended that "weakness" and "inadequate defenses" caused these wars, Sen. Dole conceded: "No, I don't believe World War II was a Democrat war. And I don't believe that Vietnam was. But I do know that no country is likely to attack us if we are strong, and through strength, Gerald Ford has given us a world peace, a world in which no Americans are fighting or dying or coming home wounded or maimed."

He went on to say that he believed "American weakness contributed to World War II and American indecision gave us the nightmare that was Vietnam."

The Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Sen. Mondale, he suggested later, represent "weakness and indecision."

7 Die in Hamburg Fire

HAMBURG, Oct. 27 (Reuters). —Five Turkish workers were burned to death in their beds and two died when they leapt from upper floor windows after fire broke out in a lodging house here during the night, police said. They said 23 Turks were injured, two seriously.

50,000 Cheer Him

Carter Tells New Yorkers City Will Not 'Drop Dead'

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP).—Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, rode in an open limousine past jubilant lunchtime crowds in a 15-block parade down Fifth Avenue today and told a jammed garment-district rally that New York is "not about to drop dead."

As confetti swirled, the Carters smiled and waved at the 10,000 persons who the Secret Service estimated lined the route.

With cheering crowds running beside their limousine, the Carter entourage took as long a time to cover the 15 blocks as they had to drive the 10 miles from La Guardia Airport to Manhattan with the side roads blocked off.

From a flag-draped platform at 7th Avenue and 36th Street, with his wife and Democratic Mayor Abraham Beame at his side, the Democratic presidential candidate addressed a crowd estimated at 50,000 which filled the intersection and surrounding streets.

"This is an absolutely unbelievable outpouring of confidence in New York City, confidence in New York State, confidence in the country and confidence in one another," Mr. Carter said.

"The strength of our country lies in us. If we are unified, we can do anything in our country."

Dropping Dead

One man who ran alongside Mr. Carter's car shouted as he ran, "Let's hear a cheer. Vote for Jimmy. He never told New York to drop dead."

The man, and Mr. Carter later, were referring to a New York Daily News headline last autumn when President Ford initially turned down a plan to help New York City out of its financial problems. The headline said, "Ford to City: 'Drop Dead'."

Mr. Ford eventually signed a bill to provide the city with three-year short-term loans.

Mr. Carter spoke for only a few minutes.

"In spite of what the President said, you're not about to drop dead," he said. "We have a nation built on strength. Our economic system is strong. Our people are strong.

"We should have a work state, a work nation, not a welfare nation. If I'm elected, I'll put our people to work."

Yesterday in Illinois, Mr. Carter said he was not overconfident but indicated he is already planning his first weeks as president-elect, announcing that he will meet with bipartisan congressional leaders to plan a future foreign policy.

Carter Not Waiting

He said at an airport rally yesterday in Moline, Ill., before flying to Chicago, that "certain things need to be done immediately after the election" and that he would not wait until after he is inaugurated to go to work "to restore a sense of cooperation between the president and the members of Congress."

Mr. Carter spent most of yesterday in Illinois, a key state with 26 electoral votes that is being hotly contested by the Democratic candidate and President Ford in the face of polls showing the race is very close.

Mr. Carter was to campaign today in Pittsburgh as well as New York City.

Large Crowds

Throughout yesterday Mr. Carter faced large and noisy crowds at the South Carolina Statehouse in Columbia, at the Carbondale campus of South Illinois University, at the quad-cities airport in Moline and, in the evening, at a Jewish center in Skokie, a Chicago suburb.

Wearing a black yarmulka with gold braid that sparkled in the television lights, he called Israel "an island of freedom and democracy in the Middle East."

He said the Arab boycott of companies doing business with Israel or of those with Jews in executive positions is "a travesty and disgrace and it must be stopped."

Mr. Carter also criticized Mr. Ford for failing to bring into the government "new, aggressively dynamic people to change things that were wrong" in former President Richard Nixon's administration.

A 'Sacrificial Effort'

Everywhere he went, he pleaded with crowds, as he has repeatedly in recent days, to make "a sacrificial effort" to help him win next Tuesday.

At the Carbondale campus, thousands of students flocked to the rally. They were on a knoll, in a tree, crowding a pedestrian bridge spanning a roadway about 100 yards from the speaker's platform. They even logged alongside Mr. Carter's car for several hundred yards when he left.

"You've come to this rally because you believe in our country, and I hope you will join me on Nov. 2," he told them. "If you'll help me then . . then in January, Jan. 20 to be exact, we'll change this country, make it great once again, unified again."

With the crowd cheering, he said, "We've got to do it together . . . Okay, we'll make this country great once again."

Ford Assails Carter View of Policy Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

withdraw our troops from South Korea, to upset the balance in the Middle East, or to concede such nations as Yugoslavia to the Soviet sphere," he said.

The speech was the first time since last Friday's debate that Mr. Ford had directly criticized his opponent. Campaigning in the South and on the West Coast during the last three days, the President had refrained from attacking his opponent, saying that he preferred to talk positively about his own policies instead.

But yesterday's speech apparently has been in the works since Mr. Carter's debate statement on Yugoslavia, which Mr. Ford's strategists regard as a serious mistake.

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, head of the National Security Council, accompanied Mr. Ford on the West Coast trip to work on the speech. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also "had an input."

Policies Defended

Yesterday, after defending his administration's policies throughout the world and expressing optimism about the prospects of a nuclear arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, Mr. Ford gave these descriptions of Mr. Carter's foreign policy proposals:

- "Instead of holding firm in Asia, we are told that we should pull our troops and major weapons systems out of Korea—an invitation to disaster not only there but in Japan as well."
- "In Europe we are told that we should not 'close the door' to consultations and 'friendships' with the Communist leaders of Italy, France and Portugal. I am deeply concerned over the impact that such an approach would have upon the democratic parties that have, for decades, waged a struggle to preserve freedom against Communist tyranny."
- "In the Middle East, the alternative appears distinctly hostile to our friendships with modern Arab nations." Mr. Ford said that Mr. Carter's announced opposition to selling arms to Saudi Arabia and Iran and his willingness to respond to a potential oil boycott with economic warfare would threaten the stability of the Middle East, might harm Israel and would drive the Arab nations "into the arms of the Soviets."

"As citizens and voters," Mr. Ford said, "you are being asked to decide whether you wish to build on the great traditions of American foreign policy . . . or whether you wish to break from these traditions, venturing into the unknown with a doctrine that is untested, untried, and in my view, potentially dangerous."

The President's speech seemed to be an effort to shift the emphasis of the campaign from economic to foreign policy, an issue, Mr. Ford's polls show, on which he has a higher rating than his opponent.

6 States to Vote Nov. 2 on Future Of Nuclear Power

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP) —Although overshadowed by presidential and congressional elections, the Nov. 2 balloting will also determine the future of nuclear power in six states.

The nuclear power industry beat back an anti-nuclear initiative in a California referendum last June, only to see six more turn up on the ballots in Arizona, Colorado, Washington Oregon, Montana and Ohio.

The passage of any one on Nov. 2 would be a grave setback to the nuclear industry, already beset by construction delays and rising costs.

All six ballot proposals are similar, requiring guarantees of safety and full accident-compensation affirmed by both houses of a state's legislature before that state can permit a nuclear power plant or related facility.

Environment groups and other supporters say such demands are justified by the alleged hazards of nuclear power. The nuclear and electric utility industries say the proposed guarantees are so tough they would actually ban further nuclear power in any state adopting them, leading to electricity shortages.

N.Y. Seizes 3 in Bid To Steal $80 Million

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP).—Police say they arrested three men early today as they were about to pull what authorities said might have been the most profitable crime in U.S. history—the theft of $80 million.

Police said the men, unarmed and carrying sophisticated electronic and alarm-bypass equipment, were about to crack a safe containing money, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, destined for deposit in Swiss banks. The safe was at the Swissair hangar at Kennedy Airport.

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...ken Mrs. Gandhi Confirms Deaths ...dia Rioting Over Sterilization

By William Borders

...W DELHI, Oct. 27 (NYT).— ... Minister Indira Gandhi ...ed today that some people ...been killed in clashes with ...olice growing out of India's ...t campaign of mass steril... to cure population growth.

...a speech in Parliament, the ... Minister confirmed recur... rumors of rioting by Indians ...ing the sterilization program. ...she gave no details.

...me deaths have taken place, ...o firing," the Prime Minister ... in the course of a speech ...ding a set of far-reaching ...titutional amendments that ... government has proposed. ... the other hand, several ...men and other citizens ... killed by violent groups, ...though they were not con...d with the family planning ...paign."

...e Prime Minister called the ... deaths "tragic" and em...ized, as she has before, that ...do not approve of compulsory ...lization."

...ut we do believe," she continued, "that the program of sterilization and the adoption of all other known effective measures for the control of population are important and most urgent."

Brief Statement

Prime Minister Gandhi's discussion of the family planning program, which occupied only a few minutes in a 25-minute speech, was apparently prompted by opposition statements earlier in the debate that 40 persons had been killed in clashes with the police in a heavily Moslem area of Uttar Pradesh, north of New Delhi.

Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, a Moslem League member, had declared, "People have been butchered, and are being murdered in this country" by zealots of the family planning program.

"I am very happy that the Prime Minister has said that there would be no compulsion of sterilization," Mr. Sait said. "But the officers are going against it, and they are not abiding by the directions of the Prime Minister."

Today Mr. Sait and six other opposition members of Parliament drove to Muzaffarnagar, 50 miles north of here, and came back with an estimate that several dozen people had been killed and 150 wounded in incidents earlier this month.

Stopped by Police

The group of lawmakers reported that after talking to local residents they had been turned away by police with the official warning that further investigation "would not be conducive to law and order under the present circumstances."

Because some members of India's Moslem minority consider birth control inimical to their religion, the New Delhi government has been at great pains, in its proselytising for family planning, to avoid arousing communal hostility.

"But certain parties have sought to create an atmosphere of misunderstanding and fear," Mrs. Gandhi said. "As we know, fear leads to irrational action. Therefore, when a situation of confrontation is deliberately created, there are tragic consequences."

As the Prime Minister spoke, now and then removing her glasses and shaking them in the air to make a point, the rows of Congress party benches behind her were packed, and the benches across the chamber nearly empty.

Members of the parliamentary opposition, which is so small as to be almost impotent anyway, have been staging a boycott to protest censorship and the continued imprisonment of two dozen of their colleagues.

...ussia, at the UN, ...rges Outlawing ...he Use of Force

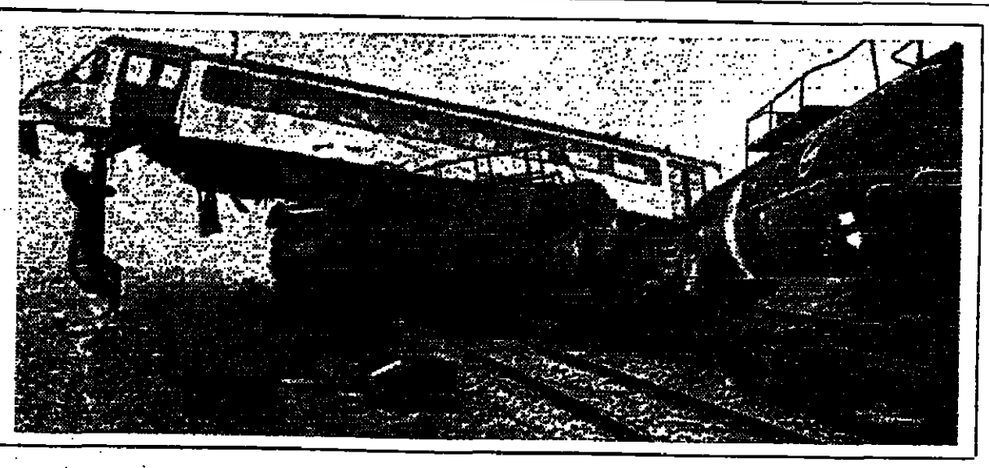
...NITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. ... (UPI).—The Soviet Union ar... d Monday for a special treaty ...ring the renunciation of the ... of any kind of force "an ... law in international life."

...ut Soviet Deputy Foreign ...inister Vasily Kuznetsov, speak... in the General Assembly's ...nation Main Political Com...ttee, said the treaty should ...ept force in defense against ...gression or its use by national ...eration movements.

...he proposal was advanced by ...viet Foreign Minister Andrei ...myko in a policy speech to ...assembly last month. Western ...lomats in corridor talks gen...lly dismissed it as "nothing ...w" and being in line with ...scow's custom of introducing ...major item at each assembly ...sion, at least for its propa...da value.

...The principle of the renun...iation of the use of force should ...come an iron law in interna...nal life and a permanent factor ...the practical policies of states," ... Kuznetsov said.

...It must be emphasized that ... solution of the problem of ...nonuse of force should be ...anically linked with the ques... concerning the prohibition ...the use of nuclear weapons or ... other types of weapons," he ...



FATAL CRASH —Wreckage of a commuter train-freight train crash yesterday at Goes, the Netherlands, that left six dead and at least seven injured.

AP.

In Dispute on Control

USIA Chief Backs Envoy in Israel Over VOA

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—The director of the U.S. Information Agency has ruled that Voice of America correspondents "must conform to U.S. government policies" and that he does not see this as "in any way contravening the law referred to as VOA's charter, nor as any form of censorship."

USIA director James Keogh's action was in response to questions about the status of the VOA under recent legislation passed by Congress mandating that VOA news be "accurate, objective and comprehensive" and "consistently reliable and authoritative."

VOA correspondents and officials have frequently complained that control by the State Department and USIA, and particularly by individual ambassadors abroad, has undercut the voice's credibility as an independent source of news.

Mr. Keogh's ruling was outlined in a cable classified "confidential" to U.S. Ambassador to Israel Malcolm Toon and was cleared by top State Department officials.

Contact With PLO

The cable, a copy of which was obtained from congressional sources, was sent in response to a dispute between the embassy in Israel and VOA news officials over an order prohibiting the VOA correspondent there from having contacts with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Radio news officials have made it clear that the Middle East case is a major test of the VOA's status under the new legislation.

The Oct. 13 cable was sent a day after Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y.—Sponsor of the VOA legislation in the House—had asked what USIA had done to implement the law.

In a letter to Mr. Keogh, Rep. Abzug said she was "particularly disturbed" by the orders to the VOA correspondent in Israel. "I am sure you can appreciate the serious impediment such a blanket prohibition presents in terms of checking routine stories filed from the Middle East. It effectively undercuts the ability of the Voice to independently develop sources," her letter said. "I trust you will take strong action to correct this situation."

Government Policy

Mr. Keogh's cable to Ambassador Toon said that USIA considers VOA correspondents to be U.S. government officials "subject to your authority when operating in Israel and when actions they may take or contemplate are deemed by you to be counter to stated U.S. government policy."

It is U.S. government policy not to have contacts with the PLO.

The cable specifically said that VOA News Division chief Bernard Kamenske "was not representing authorized views of VOA or USIA" when he was quoted in a Washington Post story as saying that the embassy's action undercut the credibility and independence of VOA. "I don't see how we can operate under the demands made by the embassy," Mr. Kamenske had said.

VOA has been part of USIA for decades. But a spokesman for Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill.—sponsor of the VOA charter legislation in the Senate—said after hearing of Mr. Keogh's cable approving the prohibition on the correspondent in Israel that Sen. Percy plans to introduce legislation to create an independent VOA.

Verifying a Report

The ruling in Israel arose after the VOA correspondent there, Charles Weiss, telephoned a PLO official on Cyprus in an attempt to verify a report that an Israeli vessel had attacked a boat carrying Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblat.

When the embassy learned of the telephone call, Mr. Weiss was ordered to have no further contacts with the PLO, raising what VOA officials in Washington referred to as questions of control over their news operations.

Mr. Keogh's cable, sent four days after stories about the incident appeared, was cleared by Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Day, the top State Department officials for the Middle East; by VOA deputy director Hans Tuch and the USIA associate director for policy and plans, Serban Vallimarescu.

Hoxha Hails Hua In a Belated Note

VIENNA, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Albanian Communist leader Enver Hoxha yesterday sent belated congratulations to new Chinese party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and said their two countries should strengthen their "common struggle against American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction."

A brief telegram from Mr. Hoxha was published by the official news agency ATA, several hours after similar protocol messages reached Peking from the leaders of China's other allies in the Communist world.

Observers said the delay almost certainly reflected unease in Albania over China's course following the eclipse of the radical leftist faction in the Peking leadership. Mr. Hoxha has guided Albania onto an uncompromising leftist course.

Israel Approves Unesco Study of Occupied Region

NAIROBI, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Israel has agreed to allow a mission from Unesco to visit occupied Arab territories early next year, the organization's director general announced here today.

The mission will study the educational and cultural situation and recommend how Unesco can help. The director general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, praised Israel for what he called "this positive new attitude."

Unesco, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has been embroiled in controversy for two years over hostility by Communist, Arab and Third World countries toward Israel.

The United States has withheld $38 million in dues, a fourth of the organization's budget, because of action against Israel barring it from most Unesco activities.

At Unesco's last general conference in Paris two years ago, it voted to eliminate aid to Israel in protest against archaeological digging in the Arab part of Jerusalem and barred it from the organization's regional activities.

Bad Weather Foils Bid to Raise F-14

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The U.S. Navy announced today that it succeeded in catching a cable on its lost F-14 Tomcat fighter on the bottom of the North Atlantic, but that the cable snapped when an attempt was made in bad weather to raise the plane to the surface and it again settled to the ocean floor.

Another attempt to raise the plane will be made as soon as weather permits, the Navy said. The fighter rolled off the flight deck of the carrier John F. Kennedy on Sept. 14.

Governor of La. Defends Bribing Foreign Officials

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 27 (AP).—Gov. Edwin Edwards said yesterday that if U.S. businessmen have to pay bribes to sell their products abroad, they should be allowed to do so if foreign governments do not object.

"Unlike the press and IRS [Internal revenue service] and other government agencies, I'm all for it," Gov. Edwards said. Asked if he meant paying bribes to foreign officials, the governor replied: "Absolutely, pay bribes."

He said, "I think one of the most reprehensible things that the press and the national government have done has been to inhibit American business from doing business with foreign governments in accordance with the mode of operations in those foreign countries."

A day earlier, Gov. Edwards acknowledged that his wife, Elaine, accepted for herself and her children $10,000 in cash from South Korean businessman Tongsun Park in 1971. Yesterday, he showed reporters a table that he said he received from Tongsun Park valued at $900.

U.S. businessmen and workers have been cheated of the right to market products abroad, Gov. Edwards said, because somebody came up with the supermoralistic attitude that you shouldn't be making payments to people in foreign countries.

7 Suspects Named In Nice Robbery

MARSEILLES, Oct. 27 (AP).—Police today identified seven suspects, including a woman, in the $8-million to $10-million bank "robbery of the century," and said an unspecified part of the loot in the sewer-tunneling exploit had been recovered.

They said the suspects would be moved to Nice and charged formally within 24 hours.

The seven were among 40 suspects seized in coordinated police raids early yesterday from Paris to Ajaccio, Corsica. The "train" behind the robbery, however, eluded the dragnet after a French radio station announced the raids were under way, police said.

Turks, Greeks to Meet

ANKARA, Oct. 27 (AP).—Turkish and Greek negotiators will meet in Bern Tuesday to begin talks on their dispute over the Aegean continental shelf and oil exploration rights, the Foreign Ministry announced.



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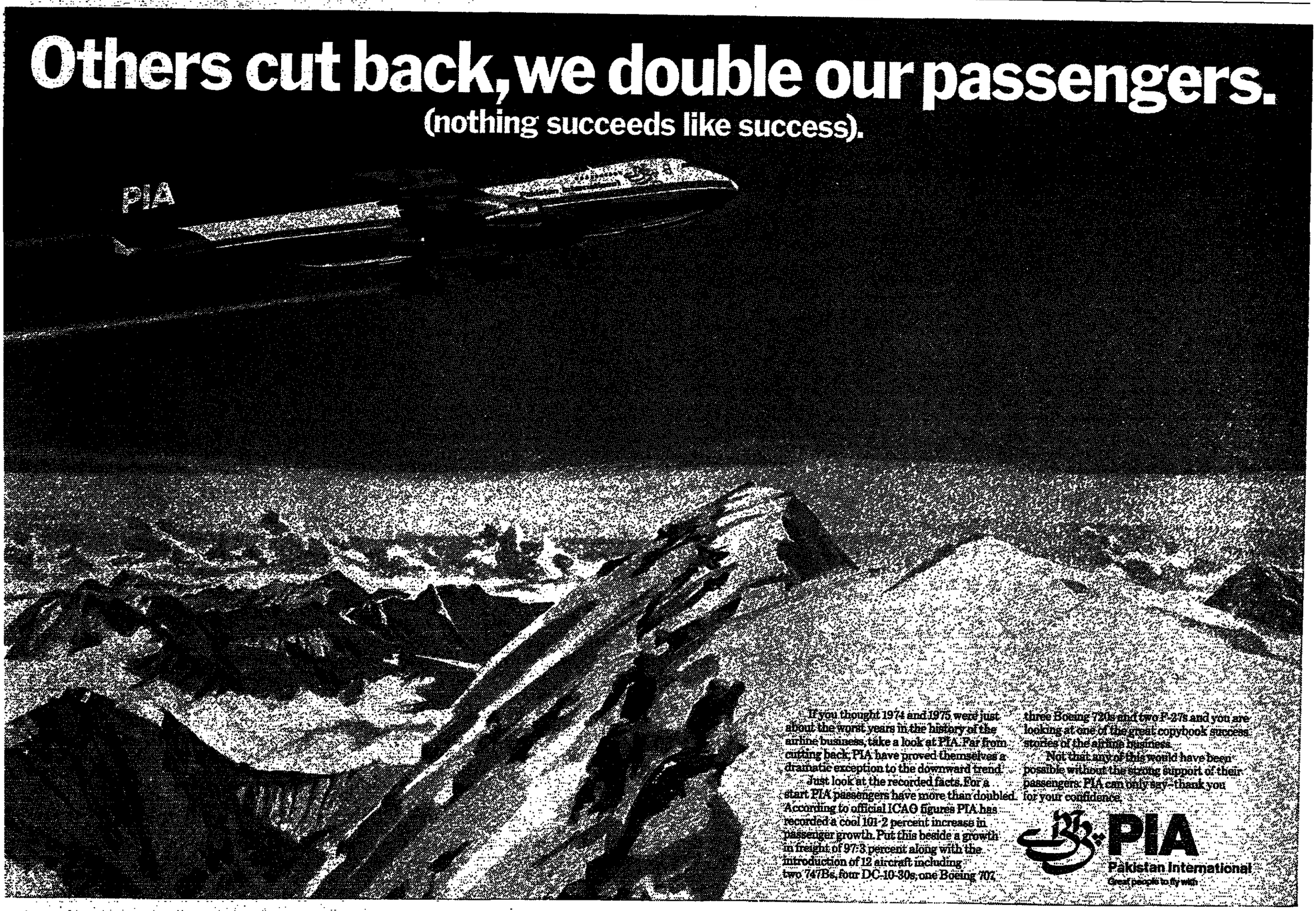
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, October 28, 1976

U.S. 'Prestige'

"We have not maintained our position and our prestige."

—John Kennedy, 1960.

"Communist prestige in the world is at an all-time low, and American prestige is at an all-time high."

—Richard Nixon, 1969.

To hear Jimmy Carter charging that the United States is "not strong anymore . . . not respected anymore" and Gerald Ford responding that "America has regained faith in herself and has resumed her role as leader of the free world," is to hear some of the hardiest echoes in U.S. politics. Since the first days of the republic, Americans have sought out the judgment of foreigners in order to validate the U.S. self-image of being a special people. And at least since World War II, U.S. perceived standing in world opinion has been regarded not just as balm for its self-image but as a resource of its diplomacy and power. This is the guise in which it has entered various presidential campaigns.

In the 1960 campaign, you will recall, John Kennedy zestfully exploited leaked United States Information Agency polls that showed a slippage in U.S. prestige overseas during the Eisenhower-Nixon years. (Said Mr. Nixon of his challenger, he's "running America down.") In the current campaign, yet another USIA poll has been leaked and—surprise!—it shows, according to a preliminary agency analysis, a slippage in U.S. prestige in Western Europe. Mr. Carter has been making much of the theme. (Says Mr. Ford of his challenger, he's "slandering the good name of the United States.") The more things change, the more they stay the same.

Well, it is not exactly clear how to interpret a poll that undertakes to measure the "good opinion" toward the "U.S. in general" held by about 1,000 people in each of four European countries. Taking the results as rough but indicative, you can accept either the preliminary USIA analysis, which holds that the United States has slipped or a second agency analysis, which suggests that, all things considered, the United States is hanging in right in there. For ourselves, we are perfectly prepared to believe that the U.S. standing has gone down. Given the tumultuous domestic and foreign changes of the 1960s and 1970s, how could it be otherwise? If Jimmy Carter thinks there is political profit in suggesting that this is somehow the result of Gerald Ford's stewardship—or something to be remedied by his leadership—then so be it. This is no wider of the mark than Mr. Ford's contention that, thanks to his own leadership, all is well again.

In fact, Americans are right to prize the respect of friends, in Europe and elsewhere. It is not everything, but it is a lot. Less ego massage than hard-headed national interest is involved. For just this reason, Americans might wish that circumstances and national policy had allowed U.S. prestige to soar. Alas, circumstances—Soviet missiles and Arab oil, for instance—have not so allowed. And over the years neither domestic performance nor foreign policy has made up the shortfall. Current official relations between governments are something else. By virtually all European accounts, the Ford administration has done a creditable job. But prestige? No doubt the United States can do better, but great gains—and, one trusts, great losses—are not in the cards.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

At Stake in Geneva

The only visible basis for hope for the conference on Rhodesia that opens today is the fact that all the white and black leaders invited by Britain have come to Geneva to participate. If their private negotiating positions were as rigid as their public postures they would hardly have bothered to make the long trip north.

Ian Smith, prime minister of the white minority government that declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain 11 years ago, continues to insist that he will accept no changes in the proposals for a transition to majority rule that he accepted from Secretary of State Kissinger last month. But he has been told by both Britain and the United States that what he represents as an immutable "package" is really only a basis for negotiations.

Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the two most important of the four black Rhodesian leaders participating, say for the record that they have "completely rejected" the Kissinger plan, "about which we were not consulted." But in coming to Geneva they have in fact accepted the first two of the five points in that plan: the principle of majority rule within two years and a conference to set up an interim multiracial administration to serve until a majority government can be established under a new constitution.

It is difficult to envision the blacks accepting two propositions which Smith insisted on adding to Kissinger's plan before he would approve it. These specify a white chairman for a council of state, which would be charged with writing the constitution, and call for whites to hold the Ministries of Defense and Law and Order in the interim cabinet. Compromises on these issues are not inconceivable if, behind the public cannonading, there is a genuine will on both sides to negotiate a peaceful evolution.

Britain and the United States obviously count heavily on Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa to keep Smith in line and on Presidents Kaunda of Zambia and Nyerere of Tanzania to help prevent the rival black leaders from getting into sterile competition to see who can make the most extreme demands on Rhodesia's white regime. Britain has endorsed one black demand for immediate release of hundreds of black political prisoners held without trial by Smith's government.

Despite the preconference skirmishing, both London and Washington are keenly aware that the Geneva gathering represents the most serious attempt in many years—and perhaps the last opportunity—to arrest the drift toward major racial conflict and possibly great-power intervention in southern Africa.

For such enormous stakes, both governments presumably are ready to make extra exertions and take political risks to bring off a breakthrough at Geneva.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

South Korea's Bribery

It now appears, according to leaks from several continuing investigations, that South Korea has been spending up to $1 million a year for a number of years to buy favor from U.S. congressmen and unspecified executive-branch officials. The influence-peddling program reportedly originated at a meeting attended by the President of South Korea himself. It has evidently been financed by "commissions" extracted from U.S. rice dealers selling "Food for Peace." Some South Korean intelligence agents working out of their country's embassy in Washington are reported to face ouster; other South Koreans, without diplomatic immunity, face indictment. The diplomatic and political shockwaves have only begun to reverberate.

It is no doubt true that South Korea, watching the United States begin to disengage from its Asia-mainland outpost in Vietnam in the late 1960s, could not help wondering whether the United States might go on to disengage from its other Asian mainland outpost on the Korean peninsula. This is presumably the prospect which prompted Koreans to start taking out insurance in Washington with under-the-table payments and other favors. Yet the tactic is utterly unacceptable. The practice of it bespeaks a corruption inconsistent with the ideals and self-interest which the two countries commonly profess as the real basis of their relationship. The revelation of it now in bits and pieces—a fuller version apparently awaits conclusion of the several investigations—is bound to be extremely damaging. Why, Americans will ask, should the United States support a country which not only represses its own citizens but tries to suborn U.S. officials? Why, indeed? A worse atmosphere in which to consider Seoul's case on its strategic and political merits is hard to imagine.

Meanwhile, Americans ought to reflect, somberly, on the fact that what the Koreans evidently have been doing in the United States bears a sharp and painful resemblance to what the United States has done in Chile and various other countries: to contaminate, with secret money, the internal political processes of another state. Whether American national policy towards Korea was actually altered as a result is not here the question. That the effort was made is appalling enough. Perhaps now, as Americans come to learn how some of their own politicians and bureaucrats could be seduced, they will better understand the revulsion that foreign countries feel toward American bribes. This sort of pollution of the international political environment cannot be allowed to go on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 28, 1901

LISBON.—This city has recently been subjected to an unprecedented invasion of rats. Cats and poisons and traps were powerless to check the invaders. At length the municipal doctors were commissioned to inoculate some rats with an infectious disease. A suitable virus harmless to man was found, a few rats were inoculated and turned loose. The result today . . . no rats to be seen.

Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1926

PARIS—To the Editor of The New York Herald: "Will you kindly inform me at your earliest convenience if Madame Loie Fuller is now in the city, and if so, her present address." ISADORA DUNCAN . . . (To the best of our knowledge Madame Loie Fuller is at present somewhere in the United States of America accompanying the Queen of Romania on her royal tour.—The Editor.)



Mao's Letter to His Wife

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON. — What may turn out to be Mao's last message to his wife gives the lie to Peking's official claims of an estrangement between the two. "You have been wronged," he tells her. "Today we are separating into two worlds. May each keep his peace. These few words may be my last message to you."

Mao's letter, in the form of a poem, was circulated by Chiang Ching among her supporters in the summer, while Mao was still alive. The struggle between Chiang Ching's radicals and the moderates led by Hua Kuo-feng, now the party chairman, was then at its height. Hua now claims that Mao had repeatedly denounced Chiang Ching and her "wild ambitions." But Mao's letter shows him as encouraging Chiang Ching to carry on his cause.

"Human life is limited," he says, "but revolution knows no bounds. In the struggle of the past 10 years, I have tried to reach the peak of revolution, but I was not successful. But you could reach the top." Mao also foresaw her present predicament. "If you fail," he says, "you will plunge into a fathomless abyss. Your body will shatter. Your bones will break."

Warns on Army

The letter shows Mao as siding with the radicals in condemning "compromise" in politics. It warns them, correctly as it turned out, that the army might go against them. If that should happen, he says, "it will be necessary to wage partisan warfare once again," even if that means retreating to the caves of Yenan—from which Mao launched in the 1930s his own partisan war to conquer the country. In 1959, when he was at odds with the other leaders, particularly the military, Mao also threatened that "I will go to the countryside to lead the peasants to overthrow the government"—a threat which he almost fulfilled when he launched the Cultural Revolution.

Mao's discussion of foreign policy is couched in terms of distrust of both the Russian bear and the American eagle. Why, he asks, was Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang defeated? "Because it believed the foreigners"—that is, the United States. Both "the bird and the northern bear" are brutal, Mao tells his successors, thus appearing to lend his support to the campaign waged by the radicals against further entanglements with the United States.

It may seem strange that Mao, who is responsible for China's opening to the United States, should have been warning his successors in the last months of his life against "believing" foreigners. But by that time the moderates in the leadership had shown their true colors, and were threatening to dismantle Mao's radical domestic policies. Foreign policy had also become a matter of dispute, with the moderates urging a much broader relationship with the United States than Mao had evidently contemplated, and the radicals opposing it.

The foreign policy debate, which was concerned with the whole question of China's future attitude to the outside world, could be deduced from Peking press articles on the purchase of modern technology from the United States. The moderates argued that China's economic progress and military security depended on the acquisition of such technology. The radicals countered by saying that this would lead to China's enslavement by the United States.

Vague Hints

None of this was stated openly, and the hints in the Chinese press were sufficiently vague to give rise to a parallel debate in Washington. U.S. China experts debated whether there was indeed a debate in Peking, and how it might affect U.S. policy. U.S. government analysts agreed, with few exceptions, that there was no foreign policy debate in Peking, and policy-makers concluded that the United States should do nothing to facilitate advanced technology purchases by China.

The minority view was expressed in the Washington quarterly Foreign Policy by Michael Pillsbury, and the publication of his article was deplored by administration officials who believed that his advocacy of sales of advanced technology to China was wrongheaded. But they now say that he was right after all, and are even prepared to make an apology of sorts for maligning him in the first place.

What is more, official policy is now shifting cautiously in the direction advocated by Pillsbury. Administration officials who now favor the sale to China of a cyber computer—which can be used for both civilian and defense purposes—use the same arguments to justify it as were used in the Foreign Policy article. But there is some concern in official quarters that the recent "leaking" of the decision to sell the computer to China might yet damage the whole operation.

There are factions in Washington as there are in Peking, and some administration officials believe that the news was deliberately "leaked" by the faction opposing the sale. It is indeed possible that when the conditions of the sale become generally known in Peking, the new Hua administration could be forced to cancel the deal. One condition is that the U.S. experts would be given broad powers to check the use of the computer in China. This is something that the radicals have always opposed, regarding it as the first step to "enslavement" by the United States. The tone adopted by the Hua administration in its public pronouncements suggests that, for the time being at least, it wants to give the impression that it is following radical policies—even as it puts Chiang Ching and the other radical leaders in prison.

Secure Its Flanks

Having got rid of the top radicals, it is trying to secure its flanks against their followers throughout the country. That is why it is denouncing the radical left for following "ultra-right" policies—a device which has been repeatedly used by the victors in previous Peking power struggles, regardless of the policies at issue. The victors, whatever their own political inclinations may be, have to show that they are in the mainstream of party tradition, which is leftist, and they therefore denounce the left as being rightist. Black is white.

The suspicion of the United States evinced in Mao's letter to Chiang Ching continues to be a major factor in Peking even after the death of Mao and the defeat of the radical leaders. The arrest of Chiang Ching and her three allies cannot remove from the political stage the ideas which they and their followers have espoused for a long time in the party's internal debates. Foreign policy, as the official statements of the Hua administration now admit for the first time, has been one of the issues in the internal struggle, and there is every reason to believe that it will remain at the forefront of the Peking debate.

—*Letters*—

Money Talks

You mentioned in your Oct. 2-3 issue that the new Swiss currency will be printed in four languages, the most languages appearing on any currency ever printed. If you will examine a Russian ruble you will find the term One Ruble is printed in 14 languages.

GEORGE R. TURPIN.
Frankfurt.

To Mr. Turpin, the return of his ruble.

Concussion Bombs

To produce, store, and be ready to use the "concussion bombs" described in the IHT Oct. 14 is morally criminal. To supply them to another country, Israel, in the hope of getting votes, Gerald Ford now agrees to do. This is the same "decent" and "honest" Ford whom Nixon put into office, and who thereupon straightaway pardoned his benefactor.

DERK BODDE.
Cambridge, England.

Campaign Hucksters

The Television Blitz

By James Reston

NEW YORK—A great change has come over the candidates in the last week of the campaign. The magical theatrical arts of Times Square and the cunning techniques of Madison Avenue, with just the right camera angles, voice levels and patriotic crowd shots, have suddenly transformed President Ford and Jimmy Carter into flawless statesmen.

The television blitz is on, and it is exactly like the commercial advertising campaign for the 1977 automobiles. "Now that's better," say the General Motors and Carter ads. "When America needs a better idea, Ford puts it on wheels." says the Ford Motor Co., and the Republicans say the same, even though Jerry usually puts every better idea on the shelf.

It is only when you watch the parties and the candidates selling their products over TV—Joe Garagiola peddling Ford precisely as he peddled Dodges—that you begin to appreciate the good side of all those tiresome primary elections, repetitive speeches, blundering press conferences and controversial debates.

Punishing

They were excessively punishing on Ford and Carter and their families, but at least they gave the voters a more accurate impression of the two men than their contrived acceptance speeches at the nominating conventions, or these heroic TV pictures of Jimmy on the fence or the President mouthing patriotic lines to a circle of adoring black and white children.

Almost everybody is sneering at the long campaign as a tiresome bore, knocking the debates as a scoreless tie, and dismissing the two candidates as a couple of unsatisfactory dubs, but herewith a dissent before the final expensive political pictures on the television screens.

• The campaign has been a long marathon, and thank God it's almost over, but along the way, it eliminated in the primaries Gov. Wallace and Gov. Reagan, the two men who might have carried the nation away from its moderate course in both national and foreign policy.

• It gave the rejected South a chance in 1976, as it gave the rejected Roman Catholics a chance with John Kennedy in 1960, to get to the pinnacle of political responsibility. In short, the system made room for the political outsiders this year, as it did with Willkie in 1940, and Eisenhower in 1952.

• Also, it dramatized at least some of the lessons of Watergate, and under the new campaign finance laws, was probably more honest financially than any other presidential election of modern times.

• Finally, it compelled Ford and Carter to make decisions about the vice-presidency, which has succeeded, by accident, to the presidency under Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry Truman, Lyndon Johnson, and Gerald Ford in this century, and has given us such nominees as Spiro Agnew, and Bob Dole and Walter Mondale to think about as potential presidents. You can take your choice.

Not All Bad

So maybe the '76 campaign has not been all that bad. It showed us that the Republican party, which had doubts about nominating Gerald Ford for senator or governor of Michigan, let alone for the presidency, even fought him down to the last ballot at Kansas City for the presidential nomination.

It showed us that the presiding elders of the Democratic party, including their labor leaders, didn't want Carter, but accepted him when he won the primaries.

It also showed us that, under pressure, both candidates make mistakes and that press, radio and television magnify these mistakes, and confront them with dilemmas of the democratic process almost beyond endurance. But in that process, or so it seems here, they staggered along and deserve better marks than they have been given by a critical press that falls on fumbles, and by a critical electorate that condemns Ford statements it doesn't understand and Carter Playboy interviews it never reads.

Okay, so the campaign was not an educational exercise on the issues, and the speeches were repetitive dozens, but if Carter staggers into "ethnic purity" or Playboy mistakes, and Ford thinks he is in Ohio when he is in Iowa, and liberates Eastern Europe by accident, or stumbles down an airplane stairway, maybe that's the way they are—a little imprecise, a little clumsy or inexperienced, and maybe after months and months of campaigning, probably a little exhausted, confused and even punchy.

After It's Over

After it's all over, I don't happen to think it's a hard call. Carter's intelligence, energy, flexibility, his understanding of the young and his capacity for personal growth are so much greater than Ford's that the decision for Carter seems clear in this corner and cannot be blamed on the campaign.

Voters can choose as they like—between the possibility and uncertainty of change under Carter or the certainty of "Four More Years" of much the same under Ford, but they cannot take guidance from the fraudulent blits at the end. The campaign has been fairly accurate in revealing the qualities and weaknesses of both candidates, and is a much better guide than all the huckstering ads from now until next Tuesday.

The Dilemma of Italy's Communists

By J.W. Anderson

ROME—Italy's Communists confront the United States with an interesting dilemma.

The Ford administration wants the Italian government to do two things—to push through its economic austerity plan and to keep Communists out of the Cabinet. Those two things will probably turn out, sooner or later, to be incompatible.

Putting the Italian economy back into balance is going to be a long and painful process that will very likely require increasingly active support from the Communists.

But there's a dilemma here for the Communists as well.

The party leaders' present policy of supporting the Christian Democratic government and its economic policy is bitterly controversial within their own membership. They are risking serious rebellions among some of their own traditional following, particularly in the labor unions.

Question for the Communists: Why does the party want a larger and more public share of power (and responsibility) at a moment when the government is deliberately cutting the Italian standard of living? The party is now riding on a great wave of its followers' expectations. Wouldn't it be dangerous to the party if its rise to power coincided with a drop in everybody's prosperity?

One answer, in the continuous debate within the party's councils, is that cooperation between the government and the Communists is the only way to avoid economic collapse. Another answer is that the party has to do what it can to influence the distribution of the burden, and to see that the poor suffer least from the coming sacrifices.

"If we don't take any responsibility in these discussions, no policy of any kind can be pursued," says Giorgio Napolitano, member of the party's secretariat and its leading economist. No policy would mean more devaluation, higher inflation and greater unemployment.

In Agreement

"If we were a Communist party of 5 per cent of the votes, we could wait and see, and make brilliant talk about the future and what to do in the next century," Napolitano puts it. But the Communists got 34 per cent of the vote in the election last June, the ruling Christian Democrats got 38 per cent, and no other party got as much as 10 per cent—which means that the Communists have to give "immediate, positive answers."

Neither of the big parties sees much hope for a stable coalition with the frustrated and quarrelsome minor parties and have decided that they are going to have to work with each other.

That is possible because, remarkably, the Christian Democratic government and the Communist opposition basically agree about what went wrong with the economy. (No such agreement exists in Britain, for example—which is why the government in Rome, for all its outward appearance of fragility, is a reasonably good bet to outlive the one in London.)

The Communists agree that Italians got into trouble by adopting the living standards of northern Europe (on borrowed money) when their economy was not yet rich enough to support it.

It's not surprising when businessmen argue that investment has to rise and government deficits have to be cut. In Italy the Communists make the same argument—forcefully.

Private consumption is going to have to be reduced, they emphasize, to make resources available for investment. They add (as businessmen are less likely to do) that tax collections are also going to have to rise.

Issues that are bitterly divisive in Britain—nationalization of industry, for one—do not exist in Italy. The Italian government already owns well over half of the country's industry, as well as most of the big banks. In the Communists' view the great need is not to take over more companies, but to get better and more responsive performance out of those that it already controls.

Need for Austerity

Above all, the Communists agree absolutely on the urgent need for national austerity, and they are saying so publicly. But, they argue, it is impossible to carry out this kind of policy without a wide national consensus.

Does that mean that they demand a formal part in the government and seats in the Cabinet?

"Surely this policy is not easy to realize without the direct participation of the Communist party," Napolitano answers. "Millions of workers say, 'We don't feel these sacrifices will be guaranteed with an all-Christian Democratic government.'"

After all, he observes, if the whole country trusted the Christian Democrats, the Communists never would have got that 34 per cent of the vote last June. "We must find a table at which the interests and the different social forces can sit."

But no deadlines have been set, it seems. One gets a distinct impression that it is the direction of movement that's crucial to the Communists, not the precise timetable. They are a party that has been out of power continuously ever since it was founded 55 years ago.

Now that things are moving the party's way, the leadership is determined not to blow its opportunity in a fit of overeagerness.

Communists themselves speculate here that Italy might not be the first Western European country with Communists in the government—for, as they observe, the French legislative elections will be held in early 1978, and the strength of the left there is rising.

A formal coalition bringing Communists into the Italian Cabinet does not seem probable in the near future. The Christian Democrats fear that it would split their own party. The Christian Democratic leadership has apparently arrived at a firm decision not to consider a coalition with the Communists at least until after another election, whenever it might be held.

Neither the government nor the Communists are eager to have another election soon. The Christian Democrats want time to show that their austerity plan will work. The Communists have evidently decided that they can pick up substantial numbers of votes only by reaching into the middle classes, and they want time to demonstrate that they don't intend to eat up the bourgeoisie. It's quite possible that both strategies will work, and that both of the big parties will gain support simultaneously—at the expense of the little ones.

Mr. Anderson is a member of The Washington Post's editorial page staff.

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BALLET

Frankfurt Launches New 'Swan Lake'

By David Stevens

FRANKFURT (IHT).—By increasing the size of its company and stretching its resources to the utmost, the Frankfurt Ballet has launched this season with a new production of "Swan Lake"—the first home-grown staging here of this romantic classic and the largest production ever mounted by this still young company.

The troupe was increased to 48 from 33, for this season, and the production required 140 costumes, statistics that give an indication of the effort demanded from the troupe. Francia Russell and Todd Stowell, directors of the company in this final season of their outgoing management, administrated between the Petipa-Ivanov point of departure and the exigencies of widespread doubling and tripling in roles.

Necessary Minimum

This meant, for instance, a squadron of only 16 swans, and when the same time for the celebrated pas de quatre for the four little swans in the second act, three of them were danced by corps members who stayed behind as the other 13 flew into the wings.

The enterprise could easily have turned out to be a case of excessive artistic chutzpah. In the circumstances, however, Frankfurt has an attractive and serviceable "Swan Lake." Russell and Stowell have trimmed the story-telling to a necessary minimum and kept the emphasis on dancing, skillfully mortising the necessary adaptations of Petipa and Ivanov to suit the reduced proportions of the company. The Frankfurt Opera has scheduled 20 performances this season, and the full house at the fifth performance on Sunday suggests that it will justify itself at the box office.

Filippo Sanjust's sets and costumes are stylish and colorful. His Act I castle seems to put this production in the neighborhood of Florence, Act III is set in a high Gothic hall with red the dominating color, and the lake of the title is in a cool blue-white landscape.

Maria Guerrero, the company's principal ballerina, is dancing the double role for the first time, and her technique and lively personality make her Odile a more convincing performance than her Odette at this stage. At the first performances her prince was Burton Taylor, of the Pennsylvania Ballet, but on Sunday Jonas Kage, a young Swedish dancer now in Geneva, was her handsome and secure partner.

The national dances of Act III were tossed off by this young, ebullient company with the requisite dash and feeling—in particular the Neapolitan dance of Ronald Darden and Rejane Perroud. Stowell himself was Rothbart, an imperious figure in ghostly white whose ultimate victory was never in doubt. No apotheosis for an ending here—only the shattered prince left to contemplate the consequences of his own foolishness.



Maria Guerrero and Burton Taylor in a scene from Frankfurt Ballet's new "Swan Lake."

C. Tendz

PARIS MOVIES

Joseph Losey's Intelligent, Persuasive 'Mr. Klein'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 27 (IHT).—In "Mr. Klein" (at the Biarritz, Publicis Matignon and Paramount Montparnasse), Joseph Losey has come up with a gripping drama played against the grim setting of Nazi-occupied Paris.

At the Cannes festival last May it failed to draw even honorable mention from a jury that crowned the blind-alley violence of "Taxi Driver" as the acme of the entries. Yet this arresting Losey film is worth a dozen "Taxi Drivers," having something vital to say and saying it with artistry and intelligence.

Alain Delon contributes a performance of surprising depth, sincerity and maturity, as a dandified, sybaritic antiques dealer, smugly indifferent to the changes that the Occupation has wrought, continuing his trade and augmenting it by buying at bargain rates the art treasures of fleeing Jews. Suddenly his racial origins are questioned and he is hurled into the maelstrom.

Delon succeeds in both ranges of the difficult role, at first establishing firmly the spoiled, corrupted café society butterfly and, then, the second man who, through the agony of anxiety, learns compassion. Losey, eschewing any sermonizing, tells the story as a sinister thriller. Fiction it may be, but it has the intense urgency of reality.

* * *

This week offers an opportunity to compare Walt Disney's 1940 "Fantasia" (at the Rex, Panthéon and Gaumont Madeleine) and the latest French effort to oust the king of the animated cartoon from his throne: "Les 12 Travaux d'Astérix" (at the Cluny Palace, Gaumont Richelieu and in another auditorium at the Gaumont Madeleine). There is nothing to be compared. The first, its popularization of Bach, Stravinsky, Dvorak, Mussorgsky and Schubert notwithstanding, is a work of fertile, if vulgar, imagination. The Gallic imitation is but a comic strip photographed with little notion of humorous fancy.

* * *

"Bronco Bullfrog" (at the Seine Positif in English) is a study of juvenile delinquency by Barney Platt-Mills, done in black and white, which, despite an overall amateurism, has a verve. It is simplistic, but it scores its points. Its drawing of the selfish parents is so telling that one understands completely how their son turned thief. The unclouded honesty of approach is refreshing.

* * *

Clint Eastwood, who emerged from the spaghetti Westerns of Italy to become a latter-day Tom Mix in Hollywood, now operates as star-director. He has directed several of his own films and again undertakes the double function in "Josey Wales, Outlaw" (at the Paramount-Elysées and the Boul'-Mich in English).

Eastwood is a sound and solid actor for the roles he portrays and he has staged his new Western—a tale of backwoods Missouri in post-Civil War times and of a lone avenger of Yankee wrongs—to please the large public that relishes such fare. But he is no more John Ford than he is John Barrymore. A resourceful cutter might have edited his footage to better effect.

"The Duchess and the Dirtwater Fox" (at the Ermitage and Cluny-Ecoles in bad English) is one of the worst films in Paris. How, why and for whom was it made? It, too, is a sort of a Western as it is set in the Californian wilds and on San Francisco's Barbary Coast. The language, a sewer explosion, is not for youngsters who constitute the largest segment of horse-opera customers—nor is it for anyone else. Had a merciful pencil struck the filthy gabble from the script, it might have served the team of Mae West and W. C. Fields 40 years ago. Goldie Hawn is its honky-tonky siren and George Segal is the double-crossing crook. It is resolutely unfunny.

PARIS FASHIONS

Parisian Finale: Jacobson, Rykiel

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 27 (IHT).—The finale of the Paris ready-to-wear collections for summer today belonged to Sonia Rykiel and Jacqueline Jacobson (Dorothée Bis), both queens of the knit world.

But this time Miss Rykiel is on an ego trip, while Miss Jacobson has made her mark with an up-to-the-minute, colorful and witty collection.

Miss Rykiel is in love with clothes and her own ideas—and does not mind saying so. Her hands this morning were not the usual program with fashion notes and pictures, but a folder with a picture on both sides—and delightful, obscure poems in the middle. She reads the poems herself all through the show, beginning with "It's like a film. A film you've already seen. Those women are the same. The same ones I already saw."

And that's the trouble. Once a designer with great personal style, Miss Rykiel has honed her skinny, layered silhouette to the point of making it repetitious.

Her palette is so muted, so pulled-down that it becomes dull with eggplant, eggshell, gray and browns that look more like dirt than summer colors.

Miss Rykiel decided two years ago to have her own cultural revolution. She rebelled against perfect sewing. Hence her unfinished clothes and coats worn inside out, with all the seams showing. She is still in the same mood but has added a new gimmick: a giant loop at the back of coats which are then slung over the shoulder, sometimes two of them, with a couple of bags, a few odds and ends of purses. One is not too sure whether she means it as real fashion or if she is using the mode's as coat racks.

In a season where silhouettes are full and generous and colors light and gay, Miss Rykiel sticks to a long, skinny tunic over baggy pants or shorts.

Dorothée Bis

After that, Dorothée Bis's peppy collection was like sunshine. Miss Jacobson is off with the short skirt—and running.

Her collection is built around the flapper, with long, V-necked, multicolored sweaters over tiny, finely ribbed skirts. The longest ones cover the kneecap and are slit on the sides, with still more leg showing.

Her jacquard knits—thick stripes mixed with flat flowers—are Art Déco and so are the colors, with lots of bright orange, green, yellow and purple.

Of all the short skirts in Paris, hers will be the most acceptable, to the average woman. The same goes for her well-cut, longish city shorts.

Flapper's bandeaux were worn around the head and also cleverly used on straight T-shirt dresses to make the waistline movable. Other accessories include the soft, hand-knitted pouchy bags, with double straps and carried knapsack style.

The gold finale was again young and kicky as were all Miss Jacobson's hula dresses, of multicolored shiny straw.

* * *

Tan Giudicelli, who showed yesterday, had a good sportswear collection, which was, if anything, too short. A designer who made his mark at MicMac, he offered slick, transparent plastic ponchos over poplin suits and a charming white group, mixing light cotton voile and terry. Nice striped T-shirt dresses were his third theme, one that could have been elaborated.

As for Renata, she did so well with her lingerie line last year that she has now turned all her little nighties into streetwear.



AP.

The Dorothée Bis look.

N.Y. Entertainment: '7 Per Cent Solution'

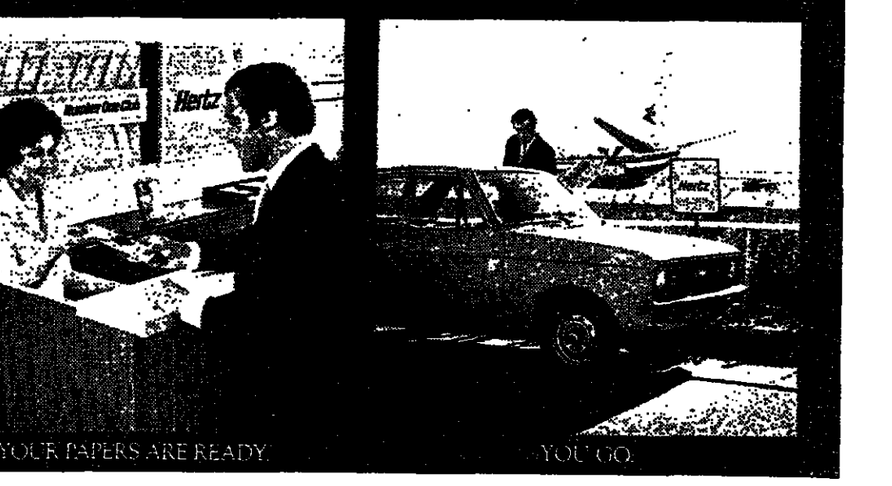
NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"The Seven-Per-Cent Solution," adapted by Nicholas Meyer from his novel and directed and produced by Herbert Ross, "is nothing less than the most exhilarating entertainment of the year to date," according to Vincent Canby. Sherlock Holmes has summoned his old friend Dr. Watson to tell him about the evil of fiends, Prof. Moriarty. Watson notices that Holmes has been to the "outer limits of his cocaine madness" and to save his friend decides to get him to Vienna and the new young doctor, Sigmund Freud. The two brilliant minds join forces to solve the evil mystery. "It is popular movie-making at its most splendid. And a collector's item in terms of performances," Nicol Williamson "creates an entirely new Holmes;" while Alan Arkin, as Watson, "is shy, immensely kind and a little self-conscious." Laurence Olivier "is marvelous as Moriarty," and Vanessa Redgrave "is the lady who drives men wild with her beauty." As Mycroft Holmes, Robert Duvall "is a particular revelation of this actor."

Plays

"The Murderer," by the Czech playwright Pavel Kohout, "is a strange, dazzling and intellectual play that is going to be one of the highlights of the season," Clive Barnes says. An actor has been playing Hamlet and imagines he has killed Polonius. He is sent to a mental hospital where a psychodrama of the actor's impressions and motives is played out. Kohout "represents European writing at its best and most imaginative." The play "has been tautly directed by Herbert Berghof." The central character of the actor/Hamlet is "brilliantly played in all dimensions" by Laurence Luckinbill, who, together with Berghof, was responsible for the play's adaptation into English. Maria Schell and Kevin McCarthy "are also desperately eloquent" as the Queen and Polonius. For Canby, "what is important about this play is the way it uses the metaphor of acting as a symbol for madness."



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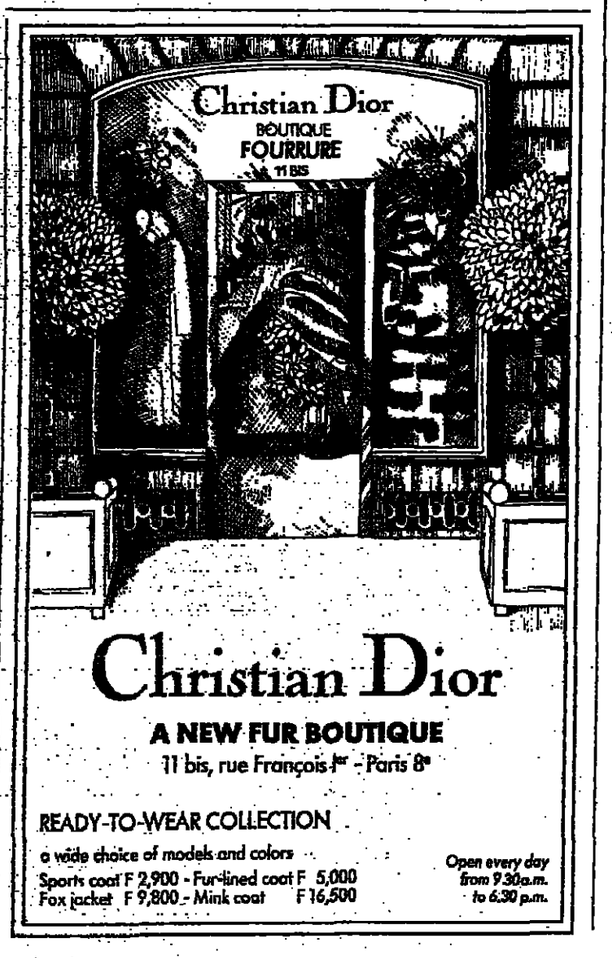
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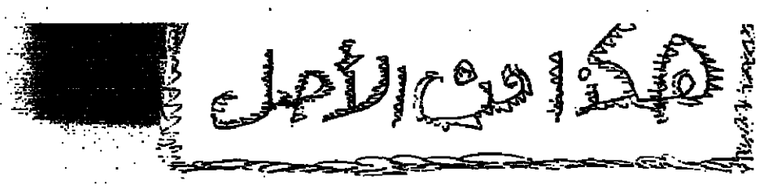
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Oct. 27—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	C'sg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
36¾	32⅞	ACF Ind 1.80	7	70	32⅞	32½	32½—	¼
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
24⅝	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	109	19½	19¼	19⅜	
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	27	13⅞	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
60⅝	47¾	ARASv 1.20	14	85	51⅛	50⅝	51 —	⅛
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		493	17¼	16	17¼+	⅝
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	62	8	7¾	8	
55⅛	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	130	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝+	⅛
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	39	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		16	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
5¾	3⅝	AdmsMillis	6	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	7¾	Addrssg .10e	13	110	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
35⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	609	32¼	31¾	32⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Aguirre Co	91	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	208	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	¼
6⅞	2½	Aileen Inc	60	18	3⅛	3	3	
39¾	32	AirProd .20	15	90	33⅞	33⅝	33¾+	¼
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .60	11	49	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
34⅝	17¼	Alrcoinc 1.15	6	144	29¼	28⅞	29 +	⅜
25¼	14⅞	Akzona 1.20	12	76	16	15½	16 +	½
112½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z120	112½	111¾	111¾—	¼
102½	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z100	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛+	⅜
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z170	89	88¼	88¼—	¾
17½	11⅛	Alaskln .45e	5	129	15½	14½	14⅝—	½
21¾	14	Albanyln .72	10	12	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
8⅝	5¼	AlberloC .36	13	23	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	19	20½	20⅜	20½+	⅛
30⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	55	700	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
18½	14½	AlcoStd .72	6	56	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
28	19⅞	AlconLb .28	17	63	21¾	21¼	21¾+	½
9⅛	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	5	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .90e	21	148	9¾	9½	9¾+	⅛
43¼	26½	AlleLud 1.80	6	16	33⅞	33⅛	33¾+	⅛
21½	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	379	20¼	20	20⅛—	⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	6	14	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
44⅞	33½	Al dCh 1.80	8	281	37	36¼	36⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	6	17	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
15⅛	10⅝	AlldProd .60		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
59⅛	40¾	AlldStr 1.80	6	200	43¼	42⅝	43⅛+	½
57	53⅝	AlldStr pf 4		z10	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		35	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
33	11⅞	AllisChal .60	6	210	25	24½	24⅞+	¼
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	26	283	54¾	53¾	54⅛+	¼
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	28	31⅞	31½	31⅝—	¼
60½	47	Amax 1.75	13	100	54	53⅝	54 +	⅛
146	115	Amax pf5.25		2	130	129¾	129¾—	¾
58⅛	52⅝	Amax pfB 3		26	53⅝	53¼	53¼—	¼
22¾	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	55	19⅛	18¾	19 +	¼
21¾	16¼	Amerco 1.20	6	21	18	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅞	16⅝	AHess .60	7	329	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅜
62	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		317	61⅞	60⅞	61⅝+	1⅝
21¼	13¾	AAirFlit .56	8	27	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin	7	270	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅛
10	4⅞	Amcord .36	7	30	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	19	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	9	85	40⅞	40⅜	40¾+	½
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	25	737	37⅞	36⅝	37½+	⅞
12¼	8¾	AmB'dM .40a	6	18	9	8¾	9 +	¼
38½	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	7	83	36¼	35⅝	35⅞—	¼
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		11	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	35	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	403	26	25½	25⅝+	⅛
11	7¼	AmDistill		17	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	81	24	23½	24 +	½
7¾	4⅛	AmDualVt		32	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
14	12½	ADut pf 84a		6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
24⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	776	23½	23⅜	23¼	
9½	8½	AFamlSt 32	5	24	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
14	7⅝	AmFinSv pf		z470	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	AmFinSys		23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
24⅞	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		28	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		9	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
19½	12⅛	AmGnIns .68	8	58	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
28¼	21¾	AmGln pf1.80		113	27½	27½	27½	
19¾	13¾	AmGln pf.90		4	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅜
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	34	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅜
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	19	651	32⅞	32½	32¾+	⅛
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	22	317	35⅛	34¾	35	
4⅞	2½	Am Invest	78	31	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
11⅝	5⅞	A Medicl .24	7	41	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicp .10	5	45	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
7¾	4⅛	Am Motors	6	564	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
47⅞	32¾	ANatR 2.64	7	124	37⅜	37	37 —	¼
12¾	8⅝	AmSeat .40	5	18	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	6	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
28⅞	16½	AmStand 1.30	7	103	27½	27	27 +	¼
79	54½	A Std pf 4.75		40	76	75½	75½+	½
8½	6	AmSterll .30	5	26	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	24	28⅝	28½	28½	
67⅝	57⅛	AmT&T 3.80	11	2768	60	59¾	59⅞+	⅛
67	55	AmT&Tpf 4		146	63⅛	62¾	63⅛+	1
49	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		4	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜—	¼
50¼	45	ATT pfB3.74		44	49⅝	49	49	
10⅞	6⅝	AWatWk .70	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
19¼	14⅞	Ameron 1	7	11	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
10¼	5½	AmesD .18e	4	11	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
24¾	19¼	Ametek 12.0	8	45	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅛
19⅞	13¾	Amfaclnc 1	7	64	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	31	252	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅝
12⅝	9½	Ampco 6.0	8	28	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	17	141	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		35	1¾	1½	1¾+	⅛
57⅞	35½	Amstar 2.70	4	42	40	39½	39½—	½
49¼	34	Amsted 2	7	25	45	44⅝	44⅞+	⅛
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	28	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
31⅝	17⅛	Anacond 6.0	101	212	24¾	24⅛	24⅛—	½
32¾	22⅞	Anch-H 14.0	6	263	27⅝	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
43¼	35¼	AndCly 160.	9	77	46	45⅝	45⅝—	¼
8¼	5	Angelica .16	7	222	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10½	6	Anixter 20.	6	19	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
19½	10¼	Apache 5.0b	6	34	17¼	17	17⅛	
29⅞	23⅝	Apco Oil	170	19	27½	27¼	27¼	
3⅛	1½	Apeco Corp		22	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
68½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z700	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝+	¾
4⅝	2½	Appild Mag	10	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅞	9¼	ArcataN .52	6	232	12½	11⅞	12½+	⅝
21⅛	19⅛	ArchDan .20	9	247	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	9	5	4⅛	4	4	
3½	1⅞	Arlstar		25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
17⅛	15	ArizPSv 148	8	284	17⅛	16¾	17 +	⅛
14⅛	6	ArkBest 35		33	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	48	26⅛	25¾	25⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Arlen RltyD		24	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
35½	25¾	Armco 1.80	8	49	29¾	29½	29¾	
35⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		14	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	13	87	27⅞	27½	27⅝+	⅛
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
20¾	17⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	2	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
16	9⅝	Arvin 260.	5	82	14½	13⅞	14½+	⅛
27½	25¾	Arvinln pf 2		13	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝+	⅝
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	25	387	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
29⅞	19⅜	Ash Oil 1.70	6	260	27⅝	25⅞	27⅝+	⅜
59	40½	AshlO pf2.40		2	53½	53½	53½+	1½
40	27½	AsdD.rG 150.10		7	30⅛	30¼	30⅛+	¼
14⅞	8⅝	Athlone .60	5	13	13½	12⅞	13 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
71⅝	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		144	70	68¾	70 +	1½
57	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z930	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
195	137	AtlRch pf 3		3	188	187	188 +	3
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	17	287	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
33⅛	26¼	Auto Data.24	20	176	28	27⅝	28 +	⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	51	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
15⅝	4½	Avco Corp	2	96	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	¼
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wl		51	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
41½	13⅞	AvcoCp pf		8	39⅞	39½	39⅞—	⅜
27⅜	21⅛	Averyint .20	21	15	22¼	21¾	21¾—	¼
3⅝	7⅛	Av's Inc	6	83	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
20⅞	10⅞	Avnet Inc .40	6	373	17	15½	16⅝—	⅛
59¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	17	478	45⅞	45	45⅝+	⅛

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	C'sg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
2	1⅞	BTMtg .20		22	1½	1⅛	1½	
35⅜	18⅛	BabckWil	7	77	30¾	30	30⅛—	½
14⅝	4¼	Bache 43c		19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
12¼	7⅝	Bake In 2	7	67	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	¼
55	40⅛	Bak Intl 42	15	73	50¾	50⅜	50⅜—	⅛
13⅝	8½	BaldDH 68	6	4	12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCo 80	4	11	20⅜	20¼	20¼—	⅛
23¼	11⅜	Ba .vMl 07e	16	147	22½	21¾	22⅛—	¼
23⅝	22⅛	Bal'GE 2.06		265	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	¼
14½	12⅝	BanCa 60	93	112	13	13	13 +	⅛
37⅞	14⅞	Bardag 05e	10	72	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11½	7⅝	Bangr Punt	4	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
31¼	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	15	30½	30⅛	30½+	¼
16⅝	11⅝	BkofVa 88	6	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅞	24⅛	BankAm	11	375	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	¼
32	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	81	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	½
27⅞	23⅜	BnkT pt 2.50		402	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	¼
34	23⅛	Bs bO'l 1 60		51	31⅝	33⅛	31⅜+	⅛
18	13⅞	BarnCR .24	12	91	12⅞	12½	12⅝—	⅛
17⅛	16⅞	BarnesGp 80	7	7	17⅜	17¼	17¼—	¼
15⅝	7⅞	Bas:clnc 80	5	30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅜
31	22⅞	BatesMf 80	18	6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
39¼	22	Bat:chL .80	9	41	27⅞	27	27¼	
45⅛	32	BaxtTrv 71	26	252	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	
21¼	17⅞	BaySIG 1.83	7	13	21¼	21	21	
26	17	Bearlng 50	10	17	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞+	⅜
27⅞	21½	BeatFds 84	13	347	26½	25⅞	26⅛+	⅜
28⅞	22¾	Beckmn 29	15	214	23½	23⅛	23½—	⅛
42⅞	31	BeclD Co 50	16	45	35½	34⅞	35⅛	
22⅝	14	BeechA 1	7	18	23⅜	20½	20½—	⅛
17⅞	8⅞	Beker 28	65	59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	12⅞	Be coP .6	8	53	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24⅞	15⅝	Be der 1.32	8	19	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜+	¼
11⅞	7	Be d'nHe 35	7	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
25⅞	15	BellHow 84		64	19½	18¼	18⅞—	⅛
52½	43	Bel'Cda 3.72		25	51½	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20		9	18⅝	18⅜	18¾+	⅜
43¾	37⅝	Bendix 2	9	79	37⅞	37	37⅛+	¼
72	65	Berd'x pf 3		4	80	80	80	
25¼	17⅝	Ben'f Cp 1.45	5	159	24	23⅝	23¾	
59	45½	Benef pf 4.30		6	54¾	54⅛	54¾—	¼
53	45	Benef pf 4.50		z20	53	53	53	
28⅛	25	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z20	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Bengt B .07e	5	33	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5⅜	2¾	Berkey Phc		12	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
37⅞	13⅞	Best Prod	13	200	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	½
45	33	Bet'Stl	8	537	38	37⅛	37½—	⅛
35⅞	32½	BigThree 40	15	107	32⅞	31⅝	32 —	¼
23⅝	17¾	BlackDr .40	18	199	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
11⅝	5	BlairJhn 43a	5	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
17¼	2⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	11	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	105	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
23⅛	20¼	BlueBell c0	6	344	22¾	22¼	22½+	½
5⅛	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	7	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Bks	7	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
45	22⅛	Boeing 1	11	519	41	40⅛	41 +	⅜
30⅛	23½	BoiseCas .80	11	376	28½	28⅝	28⅜	
23	17⅞	Bk Month1.20	7	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
33⅛	2	Border 1.40	10	140	32⅜	32	32⅛—	½
30⅞	19⅞	Bo War 1.60	7	143	27⅜	26⅝	27 —	¼
4⅞	2⅝	Bormans	5	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
27	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	11	110	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
94¼	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z460	93	92½	92½—	½
12¼	10⅝	Bos E pf 1.17		47	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
15⅛	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		27	15¼	15	15⅛+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	10	147	10¼	10	10⅛	
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF 50	7	61	28	27⅜	28 +	⅜
32¼	27	Brig Str .92	14	42	27¼	27	27 —	⅛
33⅛	65¼	BristMy 1.80	14	172	69⅞	68⅛	68⅞+	½
53½	42¼	BristM pf 2		x9	42½	42	42 —	¾
12½	9⅞	BritPet 33e	15	1333	10⅝	10⅜	10½+	⅛
35	25⅜	BrkwGl 1.20	6	17	28⅞	28	28⅛+	⅛
19⅝	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	57	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
25½	25⅜	BklUG pf2.47		6	25½	26½	26½+	⅛
8½	5⅜	BwnSharp .20		7	7	7	7	
13⅛	10¼	BrownC .22e		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25	18⅝	BwnGp 1.30	6	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
8⅞	5⅜	BrwnFer .20	9	67	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
18⅞	11	Brunswk 50	8	129	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	
25⅞	11	BrushW .80	6	7	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
32⅛	18	BucyEr .55	13	92	25½	25⅞	26 +	⅛
19⅞	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	85	18⅝	18¼	18⅛—	
25⅛	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	8	2	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
11⅜	6	Bu'ova .05j		38	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
21¾	9⅝	BunkHil 1.85		54	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
16½	11¼	BunkrR pf1.50		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
9¼	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		21	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	285	27	25⅜	25⅝	
48½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	6	82	37⅝	39	39¼	
7¾	6½	BurlNo pf.55		60	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33½	24⅜	Burndy .88	10	65	27	26½	26½—	½
103½	83⅞	Burrghs .68	21	535	92	89⅞	91⅞+	1½
30¾	17	ButtesG Oil	5	114	18⅞	17⅞	18 +	⅛

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	C'sg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
61	45¾	CBS 1.60	10	345	54⅞	54¼	54½+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	CCI Corp		175	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅜	⅝	CIMtg Gp		9	13-16	¾	13-16+	1-16
4¼	2⅝	CIRT Inv		17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
37¾	28⅝	CITFin 2.20		155	33⅞	32¾	32¾—	1
1⅜	7-16	CL Assets		5	⅝	⅝	⅝+	1-16
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	30	4½	4⅜	4½	
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	5½	CNA Finl		42	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
14	11	CNA pfA1 10		8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅝	11	CNAI .08a		37	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
43⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.20	9	84	44⅝	43½	44¼+	¾
25½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	22	19½	19¼	19½	
4½	1½	CabCab For		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
32⅝	18⅝	CabolC 1.08	8	32	31	30⅞	31 +	⅜
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	11		3⅞	3⅜—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Caesars Wr		5	3¼	3	3	
8¼	3	Cal Finanl		5	8	7⅞	8	
18⅝	15¼	CalPUt 1.60	10	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅞	10⅞	Cal ahn .60	17	31	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn Brn		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .60	19	191	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞+	1⅝
37⅝	29⅞	CamSp 1.35	11	43	33½	32⅝	33½+	⅝
31½	23⅛	CampTag 1.12	9	4	23¼	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
19½	13	CdnPac 85e	7	126	15⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
12½	7⅛	Cana R .64	10	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
55	42¼	CapCitis .20	12	7	51¼	51	51¼	
24⅞	17¼	CapHold .40	10	110	19⅞	19¼	19¼—	
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		13	1	1	1 —	
35⅝	33	Carbo 1.12	8	14	32	31⅞	32	
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	45	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	
16½	10⅜	Carlisle 88	7	2	15	14⅞	14⅞—	
61¾	53¾	CarcC&Oh 5		z70	59	59	59 +	⅝
7	5⅞	CaroFrg .20	37	13	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
23½	17⅝	Ca oPw 1.72	8	1285	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	½
33¼	26⅞	CarP pf 2.67		18	29⅞	29	29⅞+	⅛
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80		5	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞+	¼
18⅝	11⅝	CarrCp .52	15	143	16¼	15⅞	16 —	
15⅞	12⅞	CarrGn .89e		3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .99	10	31	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
42¾	33	CartHw pf 2		103	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	CartWal .40	29	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	6	18	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
62⅛	53⅝	CatrpTr 1.50	12	652	57⅝	55½	57⅛	
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
53	41⅜	Celanse 2.80	8	68	47¼	46⅞	47¼+	⅜
52	46⅝	Ce.n pfA4.50		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	⅛
14	7⅝	Centex 12	13	27	11	10⅞	10⅞	
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	552	15⅞	15⅛	15½—	
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	15	19	18⅞	19	
18⅝	15⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	11	25	17½	17¼	17½+	
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z300	30	29⅞	29⅞—	
15¼	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	9	85	15	14⅞	14⅞—	
24	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	212	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝+	¼
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	8	117	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅜
18	13⅝	CenSoya .70	6	45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	¼
24¼	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	87	23¼	22¾	23⅛+	¼
36⅛	19¼	CentrDat .60	12	165	27	26⅛	26⅛—	1
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	10	39	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	
30⅝	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	8	x12	23⅝	28	28 —	⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	8	171	23	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
28⅝	16⅞	Chml pf 1.20		18	23⅞	23½	23⅝+	
13¼	7	ChamSp .68	9	88	12¾	12	12⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	ChartrCo .08	9	67	3⅛	3	3	
26⅞	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	6	91	26½	26	26⅛+	½
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	12	494	28⅜	28	28⅛+	¼
4	2	ChaseT .83		21	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	11	18	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	
52	37¾	Chemtn 1.40	4	1114	27½	25¼	26⅛—	1⅝
43⅛	33⅞	ChmNY 2.88	6	54	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞—	
32¼	25¼	ChesapkVa 1.36		6	22 27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
30	25⅝	ChesePn 76	16	157	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	
40⅝	34⅝	Chessie 2.32	6	74	35	34⅝	35 +	⅛
9⅛	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
14⅞	8⅝	ChiMilw pf		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneu 2	13	28	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
3¾	2⅛	ChkFull .10t		33	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9	4½	Chris Craft		29	5	4⅞	5	
15	9¼	Chromal .84	5	93	13	12½	12⅞—	⅛
67¾	53	Chroma pf 5		1	64¾	64¾	64¾+	¾
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .15e	5	2025	20¾	19	19½—	¼
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	81	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z50	46½	46½	46½+	½
105	97	CinG pf 9.30		z4620	104½	104	104½—	
106¼	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z420	105	105	105 +	¼
35	18⅜	CinMila 1.40	15	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜+	¼
37½	27¾	Citicorp .96	11	1453	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
57	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	8	216	56⅞	56	56½+	⅛
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	7	CityInvst .66		1370	12½	11¾	12½+	⅜
15-16	⅜	CityInv wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24	15	CityIn pfl at		4	25	24⅞	25 +	1
23¼	16½	CityIn pfB 2		78	24	23¼	24 +	¾
11½	10	Cityh pf 1.10		140	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
46½	25⅝	ClarkE 1.60	12	67	39	38⅜	38½—	⅛
15¼	9	ClarkOil .50	10	138	14⅝	14	14 —	⅝
73⅛	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	8	68	67¾	68 +	½
32⅞	26½	ClvElIl 2.56	10	123	32	31⅝	31⅞+	¼
122½	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z20	121½	121½	121½	
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	706	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7⅜	CluetPea .40		44	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	⅛
13⅜	10¼	Clue tP pf		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
14⅛	7⅜	CoastSt Gas	4	173	9⅞	9⅝	9⅜—	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		9	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
19¼	13¾	CstSG pf1.19		3	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
9⅝	6⅜	CocaBtl .40a	11	83	7¼	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
95⅛	77⅜	CocaCol 2.65	19	332	82¼	81⅞	82 +	1
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .50	9	9	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
14	8⅝	ColeNat .6		4	12½	12½	12½	
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	14	56	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
31¼	24⅝	ColgPal .88	14	600	26¼	25¾	26 +	¼
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAik .56	6	143	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅞	CollinF .05e	7	24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	8	82	22⅞	21⅝	22	
25	19⅝	ColonlSl 1.45	7	31	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
56⅛	28½	ColtInd 2.50	6	86	48¼	47¼	48⅛+	1
29¾	18⅝	Colt pf 1.63		5	25½	25½	25½	
79¾	47½	Colt pf 4.25		2	66	65⅝	66 +	⅛
25⅝	22¼	ColGas 2.14	9	405	25⅝	25⅜	25⅞+	⅛
63	46⅛	ColGs pf5.62		4	59½	59	59½	
7⅞	4⅞	Colum Pict		274	5½	5	5⅛+	⅜
27¼	21½	ColSOh 2.20	8	70	25⅜	25	25⅛+	⅛
111	101	ColSO pf16.57		z50	109	109	109 —	½
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
20¾	12⅞	Combd Com		29	15⅝	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
48⅞	32¾	CombEng 2	9	63	43¾	42¾	43⅜+	⅝
20¾	13	CombEq .16t	10	45	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
32⅛	26⅛	ComwE 2.40	9	854	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜+	¼
22½	17⅝	ComE pf1.42		3	20½	20¼	20½+	⅛
27⅞	20⅞	ComE pf1.90		13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
23⅞	21⅛	ComwE pf 2		9	23⅝	23	23⅝+	⅜
27½	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		6	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
32⅝	29⅞	ComE pf2.87		22	31⅝	31½	31½	
11⅞	7	ComwO		378	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
22¼	18	ComO pf1.77		20	18½	18	18¼	
38⅞	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	221	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞+	⅝
38⅞	18⅞	Compsr .05e	7	41	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
8	4	Comput Scl	8	40	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
13	8¼	ConAg .75	3	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
25½	19⅞	ConsMills 1	4	26	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
19⅝	12	Congolm .50	7	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
18⅞	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	238	17¼	16⅞	17 —	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Conrac 80B	7	18	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	¾
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	239	19	18⅝	19	
70	55½	ConEd pf 6		3	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛+	⅞
50½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z50	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
54⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		8	51⅝	51	51 —	½
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.35		225	23¾	23	23⅝	
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		5	64⅝	64	64⅝—	¼
27⅞	18⅞	ConFrgt .80	8	22	24⅝	24¼	24⅜—	¼
30⅞	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	115	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
116	108¼	CnG pf 10.96		z150	115	115	115 —	½
22⅞	19	ConsuPow 2	7	144	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
50	44⅛	CnPw pf4.52		z150	50	49	50	
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z550	78	76	76½—	¾
80⅛	65⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z700	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞+	⅛
26⅝	25¼	CnPw pf2.43		14	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
71⅛	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		2	69½	69	69½+	½
88⅛	75	ConPow pf 6		3	87	85⅛	85⅛—	¾
9⅛	5⅛	ContAir Lin		175	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
8⅝	5	ContCop .5f		15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
13⅛	11⅜	CtCop pf1.25		z200	13	13	13 +	½
54	43⅛	ContiCp 2.80	18	343	50¼	49⅞	50 +	⅛
34⅜	26⅜	CntlGrp 2	8	379	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	
53⅝	35⅝	Con Co 2.40	7	46	50¼	49⅝	50¼+	⅛
14⅝	9⅞	ContllP 1.28	6	45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	
3	1⅛	Contll Rlty		33	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
43⅞	33	Cont Oil 1.20	8	877	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+	⅜
15⅝	12⅛	ContTel 1.08	11	315	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	9	131	23	22½	23 +	½
6	2⅛	CookUn .30t	5	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
41½	29	CooperIn .84	10	17	35⅝	35¼	35⅝—	½
10⅛	4⅝	Cooper Lab	16	14	8⅝	8¼	8 —	⅝
16⅞	9⅞	CoopTR .60	3	4	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
18⅝	10⅞	Copelnd .68	8	4	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	CopnRo .50a		46	18⅛	18	18	
2⅛	1½	Cordura Co		19	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	15	175	66¼	66	66 —	½
	1⅝	Cousins Mtg		17	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅛	6⅛	Cowles .56	15	33	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
37⅞	28¼	CoxBdct .55	10	19	33½	32⅞	32⅞—	⅜
16⅝	8¼	Craig .20	4	55	13¾	13	13⅛+	⅛
39¾	23¼	Crane 1.20	4	25	26¼	25¾	25 +	½
5⅝	3¾	CreditF .24	8	26	4⅜	4½	4½	
27⅜	21⅜	CrockN 1.66	8	44	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
42¾	35½	CrockN pf 3		152	40½	39½	39⅞—	⅜
15⅞	10½	CrompK .80	7	10	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
23⅞	18⅝	CrouHl 1	10	30	25⅞	25½	25⅞—	¾
88	51⅞	CroHl pf3.35		14	70	68½	70 +	1¼
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork		424	19	18⅞	19	
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	313	42¾	42	42⅝+	1
59	53	CrnZ pf 4.20		z30	58½	58	58	
20⅛	13⅝	Culbro 1.32		9	19⅝	19¾	19⅝—	⅛
11	7⅝	CullGar .40	9	31	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
46½	19⅝	CummEng 1	10	187	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛—	½
125⅝	79	Cum pf 7.50		z3270	117	116	116½—	½
12⅛	11	Currlnc 1.08		26	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	58	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
40⅝	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	8	8	35½	35¼	35½+	½
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1.20	5	15	21⅝	21¼	21¼+	½
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	16	151	22½	22	22 —	½

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	C'sg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	11	19	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20		673	7⅝	6⅞	7½+	½
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	6	55	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
29½	19⅝	DanaCp .84	8	129	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
41	27⅜	Dartlnd .64b	8	150	32½	32¼	32⅛+	⅛
41½	32¼	DartIndpf 2		89	35½	35	35½	
60⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	22	138	43⅝	41⅞	42⅝+	1½
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	20	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	9	3	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	71	19⅞	19	19⅛+	⅛
125	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z600	128	125	128 +	3
34½	29	Deere 1.10	7	274	30⅞	30	30⅛—	1
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	7	54	27	26½	27 +	¼
14⅝	12⅝	DelmaP 1.20	9	133	13⅞	13¼	13¼+	⅛
45⅝	36⅝	DeltaAir .70	10	68	37⅞	37	37	
7⅛	3	Deltec Intl	34	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Deltona Crp		6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
23½	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	7	26	20⅝	20	20⅝+	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	Dennys .44	11	143	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
34⅞	27⅝	Dentsply .80	14	2	30½	30½	30½—	
25½	15½	Deseret .40	14	91	24	23½	24	
11⅞	5⅛	DeSoto .40	7	18	11	10⅞	10⅞—	
15⅝	13	DetEdls 1.45	10	696	14⅝	14½	14½	
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		10	61½	61	61½+	½
80⅝	64	DetE pf 7.68		z790	79	78⅞	79	
78½	64	DetE pf 7.45		z200	76⅝	76½	76½	
77½	64	DetE pf 7.35		z100	75	74⅝	74⅝—	1½
27⅞	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		38	27¼	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
27⅞	24⅝	DeE pfB2.75		39	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
24⅝	12⅛	Dexter .60	9	13	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	DiGiorgio .05e	9	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10⅝	DiGior pf .88		z30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	9	DialFinl .70	6	3	11½	11½	11½	
42½	33⅝	Diamint 2	8	93	37¼	36⅞	36⅞—	
22⅝	15⅝	DiamM 1.72	3	35	17⅞	17	17 —	¼
80	53⅛	DiamSh 2.20	9	440	66	65½	65½—	
36⅛	24⅛	Dia pfD 1.20		5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	
11⅞	7	DickAB .40	10	23	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	11	257	10½	9⅞	10½+	⅜
15	10½	Diebold .44	9	15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	24	285	150⅞	146⅝	150⅞+	2⅝
		DigitlEq wl		134	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	
11½	7⅜	Dillngm .48	4	17	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Dillngm pf 2		2	25½	25½	25½—	
37½	28⅛	DillonCo 1.08b	13	12	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
63	41⅞	Disney .12b	19	372	44⅝	43⅞	44 +	½
3⅛	⅞	Diversd Mtg		8	15-16	⅞	⅞	
17⅝	11	DrPepr .40	18	123	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
45½	32⅛	DomeM .90a	13	132	39⅞	38	39⅝+	1⅝
6⅝	2⅝	DonLuJ .10e	8	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
24⅜	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	19	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝—	
19½	13	DorOliv .20e	6	15	17½	17¼	17¼+	¼
13⅝	6⅞	Dorsey .40	5	106	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
38⅛	33⅝	DoverCp .90	10	45	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
56½	39⅝	Dow Ch 1	12	1383	42⅝	41⅝	42¼	
31½	27	DowJones 1.16	15	20	27⅞	27	27¼	
25	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	10	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
47	38½	Dresser .80	10	295	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	½
18⅞	16	DrexBd 1.44		4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	7	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
161⅛	117⅛	duPont 4.25e	12	315	126⅛	123½	125⅞+	1½
49⅝	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
64½	59	duPnt pf4.50		2	62½	62½	62½—	⅜
22¼	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	247	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		5	86	86	86 +	1
99⅝	88	Duke pf 8.70		240	98	97	98 +	2
94¼	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z2030	94	92½	92⅞—	⅛
30	26⅛	Duke pf 2.69		15	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
33⅝	26⅞	DunBrd 1.06	16	55	27	26⅝	27 +	¼
20⅛	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	86	19⅝	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf 1.87		z200	22½	22½	22½+	1⅛
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z260	23¼	23¼	23¼	
25	21½	Dq 4.1pf 2.05		z10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26½	24⅝	DuqL pf 2.31		z230	26⅛	25¾	25⅞—	⅛
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z3240	29	28⅝	29 +	¼
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	6	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	C'sg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
19½	13½	EG&G .18	13	34	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .07e	9	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	2⅞	EMILt .19e	9	156	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
43⅝	21⅛	ESystm 1.60b	8	17	39¼	39⅛	39¼+	¼
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	17	35¾	35¼	35¼—	¼
22⅞	16¼	EascoCp .60	7	22	20⅜	20⅛	20¼+	¼
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		342	8	7⅞	7⅞	
27¾	22⅛	EastGsF .80	8	181	25⅛	24⅝	25	
17	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
120⅝	82¼	EasKd 1.55a	22	1361	85⅝	82¼	85½+	2½
44⅝	29½	Eaton 1.90	9	71	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	⅜
27½	21	Echlin .48	12	45	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	¼
30	21⅞	EckrdJk .36	16	170	26⅜	26⅛	26¼+	⅛
15	12½	EckrdNC .24	13	76	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅜
56¼	45½	EdlsBro 1.72	8	5	50⅝	50½	50½	
28⅝	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	3	13¾	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	7	224	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	8	32	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
18½	11⅞	EDS .60	14	22	15	15	15	
3⅞	1⅛	ElMem Mg	3	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	5	ElMM pf 1k		9	9	8⅝	8⅝	
16	15⅝	ElginNt n 1	9	32	16	15⅞	16	
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	6	37	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
31⅝	25¼	EltraCp 1.16	7	12	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
41½	34	EmerEl .80	19	277	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞+	¼
50½	31½	Emery 1.20	19	38	35	34⅞	34⅞+	⅛
15	8⅝	Emeryin .40	10	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37	26⅛	Emhart 1.30	7	51	31	30⅞	31 +	⅛
15⅝	13⅛	EmpDE 1.36	11	7	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
6¼	4½	Em 4.7pf .47		z2800	5½	5½	5½	
6½		EmD 5pf .50		z100	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
	1	EmpGas 28	7	8	14½	14⅜	14½+	⅛
37¾	22⅜	Eng hdM 1	8	57	31⅞	31	31⅛+	⅛
8	5⅛	EnnlsB 32	4	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅝	21⅞	Enserch 1.72	9	103	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
25⅝	21⅜	Entex 1.20	8	5	23	22⅞	22⅞	
37⅞	17⅞	Envrtec .20e	10	92	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	11	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
24⅛	17⅝	EquilGs 2.84	6	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	½
23⅝	17¾	EquiLf 2.27e	11	55	22⅞	22	22 —	⅛
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	56	31⅞	31½	31 —	⅜
10	5⅝	Esterline .35	5	20	7⅛	7	7⅛	
42⅝	27½	Ethyl 1.53	6	103	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	
63⅜	37½	Ethyl pf 2.40		2	52	51⅝	52 +	⅜
11⅛	3	EvansPd .40	7	157	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27⅝	14⅝	ExCelO 1.10	9	157	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
21	18	Exc sf 1.75e		25	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
55⅝	48	Exxon 3.40	8	1117	52¼	51⅞	52⅛+	¼

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	C'sg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
27⅝	19⅞	FMC .80	12	480	20⅜	20	20⅛	
37⅜	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		12	33¼	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
8⅞	5⅞	Fabrge .40	8	21	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	FabriCtr .12	5	14	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
9⅝		Facet Entrp	12	61	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
55⅝	36⅛	FairCam .80	24	326	41	42	42 —	⅜
11⅛	5⅝	FairInd .30	10	25	8	7⅞	8	
17	11⅞	FalrmtF .69	7	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
9	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	7	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
13⅝	5	Farah Mfg		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Fedders Cp		124	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
31⅛	22⅛	FedrlCo 1.68	4	39	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
25	15⅛	FedMog 1.20a	8	27	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
17	12⅝	FedNMt .88	6	153	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
19⅝	16⅛	FedPaBd .90	4	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
24⅝	16⅝	FPap pf 1.20		3	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
15½	10	FSignl .60a	6	65	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
60	41	FedDSt 1.36	13	339	44⅝	43⅝	44 +	¾
17¼	8⅛	Fibreba Cp		74	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	FidFin .20e	4	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅝	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	3	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	4	25	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	
11¼	7	FLtrol Cp	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
16	9⅝	FinSanB .29	4	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9½	FinlFed .40	5	116	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝+	⅝
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	95	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
17¼	12⅛	FstChar .88t	7	373	17	16¼	17 +	⅜
23⅞	16½	FstChic .96	7	51	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
46⅛	36⅜	FstInBn 1.20	10	29	37⅞	37½	37⅞+	⅛
14¼	10	FstMiss .36	10	88	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
29	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	47	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	
28	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	9	22	22	22 +	¼
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	44	71	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
4⅛	1⅝	FstPa Mtg		8	1½	1½	1½	
12	9⅛	FstUnRl 1	14	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	9	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23½	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	7	26	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	8	8	26	26	26 —	⅛
13	8⅛	FishFds .40	6	22	10	10	10 —	⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .23	6	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
23⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	15	79	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
13⅛	13⅛	Fleming .88	7	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9¼	FlexiVan .20	15	122	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
23⅛		Flintkot 1.16	9	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅞	16¼	FlaE Coast	9	7	19½	19¼	19¼—	¼
18	13⅛	FlaGas	7	44	17¼	17½	17½	
23⅞	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	241	25	24¾	24¾+	⅛
33⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	9	63	23⅜	23¼	28⅛—	⅛
45⅝	30	FluorCp .80	10	197	36⅛	35⅝	36	
6⅝	4⅛	FdFair .20		77	4⅞	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
14½	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
63⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	672	56⅞	55⅞	56⅛+	⅞
14⅛	13⅛	ForMcK 1	6	65	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
29⅞	22⅞	FMK pf 1.30		12	24½	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		16	15	14⅞	15	
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	10	19	30¼	29⅞	30⅛+	½
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.18b	6	31	30⅞	30	30⅛—	¼
49⅞	27½	Foxboro 1	10	324	42¼	42	42¼+	¼
35¾	23¼	FrnklnM .70	10	286	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	11	219	27⅞	27⅜	27½+	¼
17⅝	7¼	Frigtmc .16e	19	105	13	12¾	13	
29	18⅝	Fruent 1.80	7	71	26⅛	25⅞	26	
9⅝	4½	Fuquaird .08e		1712	13½	9⅛	10⅝+	⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	C'sg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
17⅞	10⅝	GAFCp .60	7	84	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
22⅝	15⅞	GAFpf 1.20		12	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
36⅝	25⅝	GATX 1.80	12	17	30⅝	30	30⅛+	⅛
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		2	39½	37½	39½—	½
7⅞	4	GCA Corp	26	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	
7⅛	4⅛	Gable Ind		6	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	
29½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	11	23	22⅝	23 +	⅜
40¼	32¼	Gannett 1	18	103	37⅞	37¼	37⅞+	⅜
14	6⅛	GapStrs .18e	7	20	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
31	18⅛	GardDen .76	16	211	18⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	1⅛
16⅞	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	13	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	
13¼	12⅛	GasSvc 1.28	10	27	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Gateway In	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
26	18	Gearhrt .28	11	102	24⅝	24	24 —	⅛
16⅞	9⅞	Gemini Cap		3	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Gemin 1.28a		x5	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅝	GAlnv 1.86e		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
59⅛	35⅝	GenAmOil 1	15	108	49⅝	47⅝	48 —	½
13	8¼	GenBanc .80	13	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	9¾	GnCable .72	8	163	10⅛	10	10	
25¾	17	GCInma .68	7	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4¼	Gen Develpt	5	38	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
65	37⅜	Gen Dynam	6	173	45¾	44½	45⅛+	⅛
58⅛	46	GenEl 1.80	13	954	52¾	52¼	52¾+	⅛
34⅜	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	10	1732	34¼	33	33⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	18	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
14⅞	13⅛	GenHost .68		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18⅝	8¼	GenInst .22t	17	233	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
21	13½	GenMed .30	8	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	26⅛	GenMills .76	14	179	29¼	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
73⅝	57⅝	GnMot 3.15e	8	1859	73⅛	72¼	73⅛+	1¼
54⅛	49⅛	GMot pf 3.75		1	52½	52½	52½+	½
73¾	60	GnMotSpf 5		9	71	70⅞	70⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	13	285	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	15⅝	GPubUt 1.68	9	491	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
11⅝	7⅛	GenRelr .40	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
56⅛	34⅛	GnSignal 1.04	13	98	50⅞	49⅞	50⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅝	23⅛	GTe El 2	9	929	29½	29⅛	29½+	⅜
27⅞	26½	GTIEl pf2.48		32	28	27⅞	28	
93½		GTFI pf 8.16		z2198	94½	94½	94½+	1
25½		GTire 1.18b	5	44	23⅛	23¼	23⅛—	⅛
9	5	Genesco Inc	5	77	5⅛	5	5	
41⅝	34⅛	GenuPts .76	15	104	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
36⅞		GaPacit .80	18	512	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛—	
27¼	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		19	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	
27	26	GaPw pf2.75		45	28⅜	23	28⅛+	⅛
26⅛	19½	Gerber 1.30	8	35	23½	23¼	23¼—	
194½		GettyOil 2e	14	77	189½	188½	189½—	½
13		GettO pf1.20		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
12⅝	9⅛	GiantPC .60	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Gibr Fin	6	246	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	GiddLew .40	8	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	GiffdHll .64	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38⅝	25⅝	Gillette 1.50	9	353	26	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
18	7⅝	Ginos Inc	6	68	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
11⅛	6⅛	GleasW .18e		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		Global Mar		45	7	7	7	
20⅛	16⅛	GlobeUn 1	4	11	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
19⅞	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	294	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
20⅛	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		216	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	402	116	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	
25⅝	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	16	341	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	GorJwlA .32	5	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
26⅛		Gould 1	8	84	25⅛	24¾	25 +	⅛
29	19⅛	Gou'o pf1.35		12	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
33½	24¼	Grace 1.70	9	222	27⅞	27	27⅞+	⅞
34½	24⅝	Grainger .35	16	12	29¼	28⅞	29⅛+	½
19⅝	12⅝	GrandUn 1	5	2	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
17⅝	12⅛	Granitvl .80	5	68	14	13⅞	14 +	¼
19⅞	13¼	GrayDrg .68	5	4	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
15⅝	10½	GtAllPac	8	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	7	18	23	22¾	23	
17⅝	14½	GtNolr 1.25e	12	8	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
34⅝	27⅛	GtNorNek 1	8	69	31	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
20⅞	13⅛	GtWnFin .50	8	x771	20½	20	20⅛+	⅜
31⅛	16½	GtWest Unit	6	4	20⅞	23⅜	20⅞—	⅛
23¼	16⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
17⅛	15	Grevh 1.04a	7	155	15⅛	14½	14⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		42	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Grolier Inc		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	4	23	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Guardln .30	8	9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
3½	1	Guard Mtg		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
20⅞	14⅛	GuRWstn .60		1938	15⅛	15⅛	15½—	⅛
8½	2⅛	GifWind wt		909	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
76⅛	67	GifW pf 5.75		69	71½	71½	71⅛—	⅛
103½		GifWpf 3.87		3	75½	75½	75½+	¾
47½		GifW pf 2.50		26	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅝	G.fLfHld .60	6	589	10⅛	9	9½—	1
3½	1¼	GulfMtg Rlt		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28¼	20⅞	GulfOil 1.80	7	963	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	GulfResrc 1	7	162	15	14⅞	15 +	⅜
20⅝	18	GfR pfB 1.30		2	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	GfR pfc1.60		13	20½	20	20½+	½
15⅝	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	9	183	13⅞	13½	13⅝—	⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low
6¼	3	Sutton Ind	7	18	4⅛	4
7⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind		9	3¼	3⅛
35	27⅛	HackW 1.10	9	5	15	15
20⅛	14⅛	HalFB .64	12	20	19⅞	19⅝
67⅝	43⅛	Hal brtn 1.50	14	457	64⅞	61⅞
23⅞	16⅛	Hamrl 1.20		10	19⅞	20⅛
7⅛	3¼	Hammrmill	4		7	7
18	15⅞	HanJSec .17e		90	17¼	17⅛
2⅛	1⅝	HanJInv 1.34		12	22	21⅞
7⅜	4	Handlman .20	4	141	6⅛	6
20	21	HandyHar	5	5	27	27
23⅛	14⅛	HarestCp 1	5	12	22⅞	21⅛
63	43⅝	Hanna .80	10	27	51⅛	49⅞
10	7⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	45	28⅛	28
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees	9	8	7⅛	7⅛
22⅝	1	Harnish .90	5	84	15⅜	15
14⅝	1	Harrah .20	7	5	12⅝	12⅛
38⅛	31⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	25	33	32⅞
55½	33⅛	Harris 1.43	11	21	50⅝	50⅛
27½	18⅞	HarsCC 1.30b	6	14	22	21⅞
14½	8⅛	HartSMx .72	8	21	11⅛	11⅛
25⅝	17⅛	HarteHk .45	10	70	22⅝	22⅞
24	19	HawiiE 1.75	9	45	22⅜	22⅛
18⅝	11⅛	HayesAlb .16	7	1	16⅛	16⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	16	8½	8⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Hecks .12		7	7⅛	7⅛
17⅝	10⅞	Hec .W .18	10	55	11½	10⅞
16½		Heilmar .80	6	13	15⅛	16
31⅛	26½	HeinzHJ 1.05	8	60	28⅝	28
32	25½	Heinz pf 1.70		19	26	25⅝
9⅝		Helene Curt	6	4	5⅛	5⅛
27⅛	19⅞	Helerini .92	8	32	19⅝	19½
45½	33⅛	HelmerP .35	0	9	42⅛	41⅝
	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		7	1⅛	1⅛
5	4⅝	Heminc .66e		42	7¼	7⅛
28	27	Hercules 1	14	424	31⅛	27⅞
27½	18½	HershyFd	7	31	27⅞	20⅞
23⅞	7⅛	Hesston		54	8	7⅞
15⅝	15⅝	Hestn pf 1.62		12	16⅞	16
57½	43	Heublin 1.25	13	80	45½	44⅝
117⅝	80	HewlPk .30	29	251	84⅛	83⅛
7⅛	4½	High Voltg .05e	18	x33	5½	5½
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	117	19¼	19
23⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	9	17	17	16⅞
28	20¾	Hobart .92	11	8	21⅛	21
20⅝	14⅝	HoernW .90	8	72	19⅝	18⅞
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .12e	7	14	6⅛	6⅛
20	10⅝	Holiday .40	10	147	11½	11⅛
30	20	HildyA 1.70t		4	28⅝	28⅛
46⅝	32⅞	HollyS 3.40a	3	13	36	35⅞
44⅛	24⅞	Homestk 1a	17	497	34½	33⅝
56⅛	32⅝	Honywll 1.60	9	303	44⅛	43½
24½	19⅛	HoovBB 1	6	16	19⅝	19⅛
3¾	1⅛	Horizon Cp		37	1⅝	1⅛
15⅛	11⅝	HospAff .24b	7	2	13⅞	13⅝
28½	20¼	HospCpA .32	9	49	23⅞	23⅝
16	8⅛	Hostlnt .40	463	44	9⅛	9⅛
17¾	10¼	Houdall .90	6	31	16⅛	16
27	23½	Houdpf 2.25		5	26⅛	25⅞
16⅛	11½	HouMif .72	7	13	13⅞	13⅝
13⅝	7⅛	HousFab .28	7	99	7⅞	7⅝
21⅝	15⅛	HoushF 1.20	7	329	19⅝	19⅛
47½	35½	HouF pf 2.37		1	43	42
37	29⅛	HouF pf 3.50		25	34½	33⅝
28⅞	20¼	HousLP 1.76	7	297	27⅞	27⅝
36⅝	25	HousNG .60	11	381	28⅞	28
17⅝	9⅝	HowJohn .28	8	383	10⅛	10⅛
15⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		31	15⅛	14⅞
22⅝	14⅞	HudsnA .80	23	8	17	16⅝
22	14⅞	HudsnB .80	23	6	17	16⅝
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	1	6½	6½
52½	37⅛	HughsTl .40	14	208	48⅛	45½
15⅝	11⅛	Humana .40	8	9	14½	14⅛
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	14	46	12	11⅝
25⅝	13⅛	HuttnEF .60	4	49	14⅝	14⅛
17⅞	11¼	Huyck .60	12	22	11¼	11⅛
15	8¾	Hydroml .36	5	52	11½	10⅞

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low
21⅝	16⅛	ICInds 1.40	6	56	19⅛	18⅞
42⅝	33⅝	ICInd pf 3.50		16	40⅛	40⅛
94	75	ICInds pf 6		3	85	84⅛
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	18	54	3¼	3⅛
5⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlty		10	1¼	1⅛
46⅝	34½	INACp 2.10	14	93	43⅞	43⅛
19⅝	16⅝	INAIn 1.59a		25	19½	19⅛
13½	9⅛	IUIntl .90	10	101	11½	11¼
21	15½	IUInt pf 1.25		12	18	18
30	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	166	28⅝	28½
20⅝	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	8	35	20⅛	20½
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	5	17	7⅞	7½
27⅝	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	428	25¾	25½
30	25½	IlPow pf2.35		z200	27½	27
45⅞	41	IlPow pf3.78		z3200	46	46
30	21	ITW .56	14	102	24½	23⅞
15⅞	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	207	15⅝	15⅛
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	14	x141	32¼	31⅞
7⅝	4½	IncmCap .80e		15	6½	6⅝
92⅞	76½	IndiM pf8.68		z50	92	92
115	102	IndiM pf 12		z20	114	114
25	19⅝	IndlGas 2.12	7	5	24⅞	24⅝
23⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	28	22⅞	22⅝
17⅛	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	9	15⅝	15½
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	28	41	12½	12¼
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	12	256	75	74½
57½	44½	IngR pf 2.35		6	47¼	46½
34	24	Inlnd Con 1	7	38	25⅝	24½
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.60	11	146	50⅛	49⅝
14	7⅛	Inmont .60	5	30	11⅝	11⅛
13¼	8⅝	Insilco .80e	7	52	13	12⅝
17½	12½	Insil pfA1.25		7	16¾	16⅝
31¼	20⅝	InspCop .25e		10	25	25
2½	1	Instit InvTr		7	1	1
9⅝	7	Integon .32	6	4	8½	8⅜
48⅝	38⅝	Interco 1.66	8	28	42½	42½
8⅛	4⅛	Intercll Div	3	3	5⅛	5
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	22	34⅛	33⅝
288½	223⅝	IBM 9	18	859	266	261½
28⅝	21⅛	IntFlavF .36	26	73	23	22⅞
32½	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	10	179	28⅛	28⅛
42¼	37⅛	IntMinC 2.40	5	171	37⅛	36⅞
14⅛	6⅛	IntMng .25e	6	18	12⅛	12⅛
18⅝	15⅝	IntMulti .85	7	55	17	16⅞
79⅛	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	415	68⅛	68⅛
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		17	5⅝	5⅝
33⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	9	834	30⅛	30⅛
62¼	44	IntTT pfH 4		51	59⅛	58½
58⅝	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		1	54⅛	54⅛
57¼	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		25	52⅛	52⅛
60⅛	47	IntTT pfO 5		7	59⅛	59
40½	27⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		53	37	36⅝
60¼	45⅝	ITT pfl 4.50		8	57¼	57⅛
30⅛	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	1	27¼	27¼
81	64	Intrpcepf 5		1	74⅛	74⅛
27¼	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.60	7	7	26½	26⅛
13⅛	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	5	52	13⅛	11⅛
17⅝	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	10	13	17⅛	16⅞
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	19	31	5⅛	5
34	23½	IowaBl .60e	3	36	30⅝	30½
17⅛	13⅛	IowaEl 1.40	9	12	16½	16⅛
20⅝	17⅝	IowalG 1.72	10	7	19½	19½
27	24⅛	IowIll pf2.31		z540	25½	25½
24⅝	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2	9	23	23⅛	22⅝
21⅛	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	10	13	20½	20½
5⅝	3⅛	IpcoHosp .05e	7	14	4⅛	4½
18⅝	8⅝	Itek Corp	26	51	13½	13⅛
15	5⅛	ItelCorp .30	6	75	12⅛	12½

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low
18⅞	12⅛	JamesF .80	10	45	18	18
23⅝	13⅛	Jantzen .80	5	10	16¼	16⅛
10¼	7½	JapanF .91e		33	8⅝	8½
32	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	11	43	29½	28⅝
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z100	43½	42½
126⅛	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z460	123½	123
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	8	26	23⅛	23
8⅛	4½	Jewelcor	9	10	4⅞	4½
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	238	31¾	31⅜
96½	82¼	JohnsonJn 1	25	259	86	85
25½	12⅞	JohnCon .90	7	23	21½	21¼
19⅝	12½	JonLogn .50	5	20	13⅛	12⅞
56½	51	JonLaupt 5		z110	55	54
18⅞	16	Jostens .80	9	12	17¾	17⅝
50⅝	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.30	10	43	42⅞	42⅝
4⅝	1⅛	Justice Mtg		15	1⅞	1¾
52¼	29	KLM Airlin	17	5	47⅝	46⅞
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	12	48	33½	33
43	39⅝	Ki 4.75pf2.37		z130	44	44
9	5⅞	KaisCem .50	15	19	8⅛	8⅛
13⅛	9¼	Kane Mil .24	4	44	9½	9⅛
28⅛	19¼	Kaneb 1	8	198	25¼	24⅝
29⅝	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	29	28¼	28
31	15	KCSouln 1r	6	4	27	26⅝
20⅞	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	35	19⅝	19⅛
17⅞	14⅝	KanNb 1.32B	8	3	17¼	17
20	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	307	19¼	18⅞
27⅝	25½	KaPL pf2.32		1	27⅛	27⅛
5⅛	3	Katy Ind		24	4⅛	4⅝
17⅞	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		3	16¼	16⅛
11¼	6½	Kaufm Brd.02t	27	207	8½	8⅛
17½	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		1	17¼	17⅛
9⅛	4⅞	KeeneCp .30	6	52	9	8⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	7	10	8¼	8⅛

(Continued on Page 10.)

1. BANK OF AMERICA, NT & SA
2. CITIBANK, NA
3. CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, NA
4. MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO.
5. CHEMICAL BANK
6. MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO.
7. CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NB&T CO.
8. BANKERS TRUST CO.
9. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO
10. SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK
11. WELLS FARGO BANK, NA
12.
13. CROCKER NATIONAL BANK
14. UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK
15. IRVING TRUST COMPANY
16. MELLON BANK, NA
17. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON
18. NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
19. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK, NA
20. BANK OF NEW YORK

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Ranking based on deposits as of June 30, 1976

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Citibank N.A. — Swiss Bank Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Toronto Dominion Bank
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York — WestLB International S.A.

October 1976

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1976

Japan Plans to Boost Its Flagging Economy

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The Japanese government today announced a six-point program to stimulate business amid growing signs of a slowdown in the nation's economic recovery.

The slowdown, which is expected to bring about a further flagging of imports and a continued surplus of payments surplus, is particularly embarrassing to industries whose exports are being strongly criticized overseas.

But industrial spokesmen said they had no intention of responding to a call from Toshio Doko, president of Keidanren, the federation of economic organizations who is visiting Western Europe, for self-restraint on export shipments to save some European countries from growing unemployment.

The six-point package was announced as official statistics showed that industrial production in September declined by 1 per cent after a fall of 1.7 per cent in August.

The Minister of International Trade and Industry, Toshio Komoto, said there would be a further decline in October and possibly in November.

The package proposed expansion of year-end finance to smaller businesses, a boost in low-interest loans to private housing construction, increased capital spending by the electric power industry, achievement of a $12-billion goal for industrial plant exports, unfreezing of oil refinery expansion plans and study of a plan to lower long-term interest rates.

The Keidanren said it would hold a joint conference with another Japanese economic federation after Mr. Doko's return to discuss what measures they should ask the government and the Bank of Japan to take to speed up economic recovery.

A survey made by the Keidanren showed that many Japanese industries are pessimistic about their prospects unless monetary and economic measures are taken to stimulate business.

Industry sources said the Keidanren would probably ask the government to use reserve funds in the national budget to increase investments in public works, expand the fiscal loan and investment program, introduce a supplementary budget, and lower long-term interest rates.

The sources also said some industrialists were calling for a cut in the official discount rate from the present 6.5 per cent.

Steel Charge Denied

Meanwhile, officials of the trade ministry denied charges by eight U.S. welded stainless steel pipe producers that Japan is selling the products at below-cost prices in an effort to monopolize the American market.

The officials said they found it difficult to believe the charges because prices of stainless steel sheet have risen sharply in Japan and have been even higher than those in the United States.

The ministry officials said, however, they are awaiting official reports through diplomatic channels on the issue.

The U.S. firms filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission calling for import curbs on the products from Japan.

New Charges For Sindona

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The Italian government filed detailed new charges yesterday in its long battle to extradite Michele Sindona, the Italian banker, to stand trial on accusations that he looted two Italian banks of $225 million.

The allegations, filed in Manhattan Federal Court, contended that Mr. Sindona used Banca Privata Finanziaria, later merged with another Sindona bank, Banca Privata Italiana, to funnel large amounts of Finanziaria deposits outside the country.

Mr. Sindona had previously told the Italian government, according to the charges, that the funds were on deposit in other Italian banks.

The Italian government charged that Mr. Sindona arranged for funds to be sent abroad, typically to Amincor Bank of Zurich or Banque de Financement of Geneva, and then transferred to a company he was financing or to so-called bridge companies or companies of convenience that he is alleged to have controlled.

The insolvency of Banca Privata Italiana, the Italian government charged, "was due primarily to a large number of deposits in foreign banks) which funneled money to Sindona companies and which were not repaid, causing losses of approximately 180 billion lire," or the equivalent of $225 million.

Many Forced to Do Without

Insurance Costs Hit U.S. Firms

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The growing number of lawsuits resulting from allegedly defective products and the mounting cost of product liability insurance is taking its toll among small U.S. businesses, the Conference Board reports.

Increasingly, the nonprofit business research group says, smaller companies are going without insurance protection, or "going bare." The board says the cost of liability coverage for non-auto-related accidents jumped to $3 billion in 1974 from $2 billion in 1970. By 1980, it says, estimates are that costs could reach $30 billion.

This year an estimated one million product liability claims will be filed. Rising product liability costs, the Conference Board says, are "clearly being fueled by the rising expectation of consumers, regarding both the products they buy and the responsibility of manufacturers to assure the products are safe."

A switch in the judicial climate, the research group says, has made manufacturers liable simply by producing what turns out to be a dangerous or defective product. Formerly, individuals seeking damages had to prove the manufacturer was negligent or violated a warranty. "Even consumers who've improperly used products have received sizable awards," the board says. In the past 15 years, more than 50 liability awards have each topped $1 million.

One company, Rigby Manufacturing Co., which has been making equipment to strip insulation from wire and electric power cables for nearly 20 years, is operating without product liability protection, and according to Manning Emery, president, one more big lawsuit and "we're a goner."

Rigby, along with what government officials estimate may be "hundreds, perhaps thousands" of small companies, is going bare. Rigby has been hit with three product liability claims in the past four years, although before 1972 there were no injuries reported from use of its products. So far, the largest settlement has been a $175,000 jury award to a worker injured when a 900-pound Rigby machine toppled over. Two other cases were settled out of court for $7,500 and $3,000, respectively.

Faced with high insurance costs, Mr. Emery refuses to pay the price. "I'll be damned if I'll see the lawyers and the insurance companies take more out of the company than the owners have," he says. The company, which has traditionally earned 4 per cent of gross sales, has been asked to pay 8 per cent of gross sales for insurance. The last quote Mr. Emery received was $20,000, for a $100,000 deductible policy, plus 8 per cent of any sales above the $250,000 expected gross sales this year.

According to one observer in Washington, the growing number of companies and individuals who cannot find or afford insurance may attract the federal government into the insurance business. "For the past few years," one industry critic suggests, "insurance has been teetering on the brink of becoming a public utility."

With more folks going bare, some regulators say, "the issue just on the horizon is federal insurance." But small manufacturers, such as Rigby Manufacturing, are simply hoping that some solution to their coverage problem arrives soon. "It seems a shame," says Mr. Emery, "that a few people, or a large number, have to go down the drain before an equitable solution to the problem is discovered."

Consultant Reports to OPEC

Global Problems Seen in Oil Price Rise

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Consultants who advise member states in the oil cartel on developing their economies are telling them that a large increase in petroleum prices this winter could cause global problems.

Renewed inflation, strains on world trade and finance and a cut in U.S. capital-goods spending are all likely results of another oil price increase, according to Arthur D. Little Inc., an international business consulting concern.

Depending on the size of the increase, its side effects could well include rising interest rates, renewed gold speculation and debt moratoriums by small countries hurt by crushing fuel bills the report speculates.

Among clients receiving this advice in a letter from Little's president, John Magee, are "most" of the 13 member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a Little spokesman said. The cartel, which has been unilaterally setting world crude oil prices for the past three years, meets in December in Qatar to consider another rise.

Most OPEC nations retain Little for studies of their economic development as well as technical subjects. Included in the economic studies is usually advice on how oil prices affect both the world economy and the domestic prospects of member states. The studies are often cited and discussed at OPEC meetings.

The Little advisory cites "speculation" that an OPEC price increase in December "will be $1.15 to $2.30 a barrel—a boost of 10 per cent to 20 per cent." Noting that "some suggest even higher figures," the letter went on to assess the impact of three different cases—increases of 10, 20 or 25 per cent or higher.

The report says "a 10-per-cent hike would probably have a relatively mild impact." It would slow economic growth slightly but mildly stimulate some energy-producing industries and their suppliers. It would add an estimated 0.6 to 0.8 percentage points to the U.S. inflation rate. "A 20-per-cent increase would likely have a more serious slowing effect," the report continues. It could boost unemployment and slow the world economy. But an increase of 25 per cent or more "would cause a serious setback in the world economy" that would impose a decline in economic activity in some countries for a quarter or longer.

Using a 25-per-cent increase as an outside limit, the U.S. price index would rise 1.5 percentage points and European prices would go up 2.5 percentage points within a year, the advisory forecasts.

The added inflationary pressure probably would require central banks to exercise monetary restraint. That could hurt financing of capital expenditures, which are needed "for the recovery cycle to mature fully," the report says.

The balance-of-payments impact on oil-importing nations that already run severe deficits "will put renewed strain on world trade and the international financial system," and that could lead to competitive currency revaluations and nervous foreign-exchange markets.

Less developed countries will bear the brunt of a new increase, and some could be forced to suspend payment on their debts, causing strains on international money markets and probably bidding up of the gold price, the letter warns.

Company Reports

Anheuser-Busch

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	462.6	455.1
Profits	29.0	26.7
Per Share	0.64	0.60
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,074.9	1,245.3
Profits	48.3	65.6
Per Share	1.07	1.46

Asarco Inc.

Third Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	280.9	255.0
Profits	14.8	4.9
Per Share	0.56	0.19
Nine Months		
Revenue	866.2	745.1
Profits	30.4	24.8
Per Share	1.14	0.93

*1975 restated

Ashland Oil

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,200.0	1,080.0
Profits	44.8	38.1
Per Share	1.69	1.44
Year		
Revenue	4,340.0	3,880.0
Profits	136.0	119.4
Per Share	5.03	4.42

Atlantic Richfield

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,300.0	1,990.0
Profits	180.9	98.2
Per Share	1.56	0.87
Nine Months		
Revenue	6,510.0	5,660.0
Profits	460.3	236.1
Per Share	3.95	2.08

Bethlehem Steel

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,310.0	1,180.0
Profits	45.5	38.4
Per Share	1.04	0.83
Nine Months		
Revenue	4,060.0	3,820.0
Profits	128.3	166.4
Per Share	2.94	3.81

Cities Service

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	963.6	790.3
Profits	56.8	32.9
Per Share	2.09	1.49
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,810.0	2,260.0
Profits	157.4	91.1
Per Share	5.80	3.39

Duke Power

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	289.1	270.9
Profits	51.0	43.0
Per Share	0.72	0.66

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

General Foods

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,100.0	948.8
Profits	44.9	36.9
Per Share	0.90	0.74
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,250.0	1,840.0
Profits	97.1	69.8
Per Share	1.96	1.40

Gulf & Western Ind.

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	866.1	677.5
Profits	50.0	38.6
Per Share	1.01	0.89
Year		
Revenue	3,390.0	2,600.0
Profits	200.2	140.1
Per Share	4.25	3.36

Kroger

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,827.0	1,649.0
Profits	12.7	7.5
Per Share	0.94	0.55
Nine Months		
Revenue	4,508.0	4,003.0
Profits	31.8	24.5
Per Share	2.36	1.81

Martin Marietta

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	323.2	280.1
Profits	27.7	21.4
Per Share	1.17	0.91
Nine Months		
Revenue	899.2	782.3
Profits	60.2	41.4
Per Share	2.55	1.76

Murphy Oil

Third Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	252.5	233.4
Profits	11.3	11.4
Per Share	0.90	0.91
Nine Months		
Revenue	746.4	687.3
Profits	35.9	30.1
Per Share	2.88	2.40

*1975 Restated

National Can

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	259.0	230.9
Profits	8.1	9.4
Per Share	0.97	1.19
Nine Months		
Revenue	693.0	609.6
Profits	17.6	16.9
Per Share	2.16	2.14

Northeast Utilities

Nine Months	1976	1975
Revenue	614.8	587.4
Profits	65.7	58.3
Per Share	1.67	1.09

Pennzoil

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	298.2	270.0
Profits	31.4	27.1
Per Share	0.91	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue	869.7	777.4
Profits	95.7	81.0
Per Share	2.77	3.30

Pet Inc.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	262.1	249.9
Profits	5.9	5.4
Per Share	0.87	0.81
Six Months		
Revenue	503.3	486.3
Profits	11.1	10.1
Per Share	1.62	1.51

Schlumberger Ltd.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	440.1	396.8
Profits	79.2	60.0
Per Share	1.38	1.07
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,350.0	1,154.0
Profits	212.1	155.1
Per Share	3.70	2.80

St. Paul Companies

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	331.8	266.9
Profits	27.8	16.5
Per Share	1.32	0.79
Nine Months		
Revenue	940.2	772.4
Profits	61.5	36.6
Per Share	2.93	1.74

The Washington Post

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	85.8	71.6
Profits	3.5	1.1
Per Share	0.78	0.23
Nine Months		
Revenue	264.8	223.2
Profits	15.1	6.5
Per Share	3.33	1.37

U.S. Steel

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,160.0	2,060.0
Profits	112.5	136.8
Per Share	1.38	1.69
Nine Months		
Revenue	6,680.0	6,340.0
Profits	329.8	403.4

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian consumer price index for October rose 0.22 per cent in a month and 8.3 per cent in a year, according to figures released by the Economics Ministry.

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Bargain Hunting Aids N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (IHT).—Strong gains in some of the blue chips and glamours enabled New York Stock Exchange prices to add to yesterday's brisk rise.

But apart from bargain hunting, analysts saw no special reason for the better tone.

They said the market was continuing its rally from a sold-out condition, although the relatively light volume indicated many investors were marking time pending the outcome of the presidential election next week.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 7.98 to 956.12. A slim 15.79 million shares changed hands, close to yesterday's 15.5 million shares.

At the close about 850 issues had declined and about 530 had advanced.

Chrysler Corp., a volume leader, eased 3/8 to 19 1/2. The United Auto Workers union said it set a Nov. 5 deadline for settlement of a new contract covering 109,000 workers in North America.

American Motors, which predicted a "heavy loss" in the fourth quarter, dipped 1/8 to 4 1/8.

On the upside, meantime, were Atlantic Richfield, ahead 1 3/8 to 56 1/8, Eastman Kodak 2 3/4 to 85 3/8, Xerox 1 1/8 to 61, and IBM 2 1/2 to 266.

Gold-mining shares also firmed, with Homestake Mining ahead 1 5/8 to 34 1/2, Campbell Red Lake mines 1 3/8 to 21 7/8, Dome Mines 1 1/4 to 39 3/8, and Rosario Resources 7/8 to 21.

On the most active list much of the day, British Petroleum was up 1/8 to 10 1/2, AT&T closed at 59 7/8, up 5/8, and Kennecott ended at 26 7/8, off 5/8.

Universal Leaf Tobacco closed at 29 7/8, up 1 3/4; Fuqua Industries was up 7/8 to 10 3/8, Masco Corp. ended the day off 1 1/2 at 19 3/4, and Gardner-Denver was off 1 1/8 to 17 3/8.

Royal Industries, which said it filed suit to block a tender offer for its shares by Monogram Industries, was down 1/2 to 9 1/2. Monogram closed at 13 1/2, up 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.33 to 98.50.

A rally in the closing minutes sent soybean futures 20 cents a bushel higher on the Chicago Board of Trade and losses in the major grains were reduced.

Wheat futures closed with a loss of 4 1/2 cents while corn was down 3 1/4. Oats prices were mixed. Soybean meal gained $3 a ton and oil futures were up 90 points, just under the 100-point limit for one session.

Peso Drops Sharply After Being Floated

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Mexico today faced its second economic crisis in less than two months as its formerly stable peso currency fell sharply after being allowed to float.

Banks quoted the peso at 26.37 to the dollar this morning—an effective overnight devaluation of 24.6 per cent after the central bank had announced it would reflect the currency in an attempt to halt a heavy outflow of capital.

The new rate represented a devaluation of 52.6 per cent from the old fixed parity, which Mexico had maintained for 22 years until it was abandoned under the pressure of mounting balance of payments problems on Aug. 31.

Japan Car Firm Said Studying Europe Output With Chrysler

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Japan's Mitsubishi motor corporation today insisted that it is studying a plan to produce cars in Europe with Chrysler Corp., which denied Mitsubishi's original statement on the plan yesterday.

A Mitsubishi spokesman said his company saw no reason to change its statement. The plan was stated to involve production of the cars at Chrysler's factories in Britain, France and Spain, and that joint production of trucks was also contemplated.

"Any suggestion that there is an agreement to build a Mitsubishi car or any other Japanese car at any of our plants in Europe is entirely untrue," Chrysler Corp.'s European vice-president, Don Lander, said after Mitsubishi's first statement.

Denial in Detroit

Chrysler had not seen a plan or agreement to build a Mitsubishi car at its European plants, a Chrysler spokesman added in Detroit.

But according to Mitsubishi, the joint production plan had been broached by Chrysler, with the new models to be distributed as Chrysler cars throughout the Chrysler network.

The new small car would use the basic design of the model Mitsubishi is developing for distribution through its own West European network, the Mitsubishi spokesman said.

Under the proposed plan, Mitsubishi would supply up to 49 per cent of the parts required to make the cars, he added.

This would help Chrysler save the cost of developing a new model, while enjoying the benefits of mass production through the supply of Mitsubishi parts, he said.

Mitsubishi estimates its exports of cars to Western Europe this year will rise to nearly 26,000 vehicles from 12,000 vehicles last year.

U.S. Productivity Up 3.8 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Productivity in the private business sector of the U.S. economy rose at an annual rate of 3.8 per cent in the third quarter, matching the downward revised gain of the previous period, the Labor Department reported today.

Unit labor costs rose at a rate of 3.4 per cent compared with an upward revised 3.6-per-cent gain in the previous period.

The increase in productivity resulted from a 4-per-cent rise in output and a 0.2-per-cent increase in hours worked. This compared with increases of 6.8 and 1.6 per cent respectively in the second quarter.

In the manufacturing sector productivity increased by 5.7 per cent compared with 8.7 per cent in the second quarter.

Foreign Cars in France

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Foreign penetration of the French private car market increased to 21.8 per cent during the first eight months of this year from 20.2 per cent in the like 1975 period, the Auto Importers' Association announced.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Oct. 27—Closing Prices

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
27⅞	20	Kellogg 1	16	164	27	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	5	8	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
28½	20⅛	Kennmtl .96	10	4	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
36⅞	27	Kennct .70e	37	1291	27⅜	26½	26¾—	¾
23¾	20	KyUtil 1.84	7	50	22¼	21¾	21¾—	½
22	13	KerrGls .40	6	183	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	⅞
82¾	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	207	69⅞	69¼	69⅛—	⅛
33⅝	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	13	29	28⅞	28⅞	
51½	41	KiddepfB 4		2	47¾	47¾	47¾+	½
51	43	KiddepfC 4		3	47¾	47¾	47¾+	1¼
47½	24¾	KimbCl 1.00	8	236	38⅜	37⅞	38 +	⅛
12½	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	42	10½	10¼	10½+	¼
17⅜	12⅞	KirschCo .90	9	6	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
37½	23⅞	KnightRid .62	11	45	33	32⅞	33	
14	8⅛	Koehring .15e	11	15	12	11¾	11¾	
60⅞	35¾	Koppers 1.60	3	47	46	45¼	46	
24	21⅞	Kopper wi		12	23¼	23	23 +	¼
47⅜	40⅜	Kratico 2.12	8	320	44⅞	43⅝	44½—	⅛
47⅞	37¼	KresgeS .32	20	444	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	
15¼	10	Kroehler MI	13	2	14¼	14¼	14⅛—	⅜
25¼	1⅜	Kroger 1.44	9	102	23⅜	23	23⅜+	⅛
12⅞	4½	Kysor .40	12	43	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
5⅜	3¼	LFE Co	14	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
17⅞	13	LTV Corp		285	11⅞	11½	11⅝—	⅛
23	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		1	16	16	16 +	⅛
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		11	46¼	45½	45¾+	½
19¾	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	12	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
18¼	12	LamsSess 1.10	11	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
15⅞	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	7	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
12⅞	8½	LawterCh .34	16	157	9⅜	8⅞	9 —	⅜
13¾	6⅛	LearSieg .50	6	111	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
35	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		4	33¼	33	33	
34	24⅝	Leasway .80	8	5	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜+	⅜
20⅞	10⅝	LeedsN .60	8	23	18⅝	18⅛	18½—	½
19⅝	12	Leesona .75	5	21	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
18⅞	10¼	LehPCt .80	12	26	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		11	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
13½	10½	Lehmn .94e		144	11	10¼	11	
8⅝	4½	Lennar Crp		12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
25¼	13½	Lenox 1	5	41	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	
20½	6⅛	LesFay .40b	5	50	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅜
14¼	6⅞	LevFd Cap		19	10⅞	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
13¾	12	LevFin .75a		14	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
22½	15⅞	LeviStra .50	5	165	21½	21	21½+	½
8½	4	Levitz Furn	26	136	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
34⅞	21⅞	LOF 1.50	7	124	31¾	31¼	31¾—	¼
72½	57¼	LOF pf 4.75		5	69¼	69	69¼+	⅜
16⅞	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	243	16⅜	16⅛	16½—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Librty Loan		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3⅜	LibrtyLn pf		15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
35¼	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	30	32⅜	32	32⅛+	⅜
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	20	464	54	53⅛	53⅞+	½
32⅞	24	LincNat 1.63	12	327	31¼	30¾	30⅞—	½
19⅝	15¾	LincPl 1.68a		5	19	18	18 +	⅛
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	8	45	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
17¼	6⅞	Littonln .13t	21	143	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝+	¼
23¼	16¼	Litton pfB 2		9	20	19⅞	20	
12½	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	165	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
18½	17¼	Loctite .30	16	45	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	½
37⅞	21	Loews .20	5	53	25¼	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
9½	6	LomaFin .50	8	92	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
17½	11¼	LomM .85e	15	19	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
19⅝	14	LoneStInd 1	9	51	19¼	18	19 —	⅛
18½	15⅞	LnglsLt 1.56	7	154	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
127¾	112	LIL pfN 13		z70	127	127	127	
27¾	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		16	27	26¾	27 +	⅛
37½	29⅞	LongsDrug .12e	23	6	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
15	8½	LoralCorp .40	7	10	13	12¾	12¾	
33	22	LaLand 1.20	11	212	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅜
18	12	LaPacif .20b	13	156	15	14¾	15 +	¼
25½	21⅞	LouisGs 1.92	8	179	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	½
19⅞	11⅛	Lowenst .60	231	20	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
44⅞	34½	Lubrizol 1.10	15	50	36⅛	35¾	35¾—	¼
17¼	13	LuckyS .68b	12	90	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	
9	6¼	Ludlow .40		21	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
27⅞	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	10	24⅜	24½	24⅝+	⅛
24⅝	13⅞	LykesCp 1	4	89	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
47½	23⅛	Lykes pf2.50		33	34	33⅜	34 +	½
8⅞	4	LynCSys .20	12	11	7⅛		7 —	⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
15⅝	10⅛	MBPX .40a	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
35¼	25¾	MCAInc 1	6	303	33¾	32⅝	33⅜+	1
17¼	10⅝	MGICln .10		44	15	14¾	14⅞	
12	7⅞	MacAF .60b	6	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅞	2¾	MacDonal	5	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅛	Macke .36	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4¼	Macmill .25	6	85	7⅛	7	7	
33½	25⅝	Macy 1.20	6	236	28½	28	28¼	
55	47½	Macypf 4.25		z20	51	51	51	
13¼	9½	MadisFd .60		29	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
6⅞	4	MadSq Gar	5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
9½	6⅝	MagicCf .32	8	206	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
37½	21⅝	Mallory 1	17	15	33	33	33 —	¼
27⅞	20	MalHyde .68	11	7	22⅞	22¼	22¾+	¼
9⅞	4⅞	Manhin .20	4	19	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	¼
40⅝	28	MfrHan 1.80	8	137	36¼	35½	36 +	1
41⅞	32¾	MAPCO .90	14	49	39⅞	33	38 —	⅛
12⅞	7⅛	MaratMf .12e	3	22	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
60⅞	41¼	MarathnO 2	12	103	58⅛	57⅞	58	
21¼	13⅛	Maremt .60	6	29	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
13½	9	MarMid .80		88	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
15¾	11⅛	MarionL .52	13	82	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	⅛
61⅞	28½	Marley 1	9	4	49½	49¼	49¼—	¼
19½	12¾	Marriot .25t	14	195	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
6⅞	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	43	58	57½	57¾	
25⅝	16½	MarshF 1.24	10	27	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝+	⅛
36	16½	MartMa 1.43	8	524	23⅜	23¼	23¼—	⅛
20⅝	17⅜	MaryKay .32	14	11	18⅞	18	18 —	⅛
27⅝	17	MridCup .60	8	5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
37¼	21⅛	MascoCp .28	31	939	21	19	19¾—	1½
25¼	17	Masonite .60	15	178	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	⅛
14	9¾	MasM 1.11e	12	65	12½	12⅜	12½	
23¾	16⅛	MassyFer 1	4	104	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	
17⅞	14⅞	MasCp 1.60		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17¾	10½	Masinc .98e		27	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
25¼	19¼	MatsuE .23e	13	5	20¾	20¾	20⅝—	⅛
9⅞	5½	Mattel Inc	5	102	5⅜	5½	5⅝+	⅛
23⅝	29⅞	MayDStr 1.12	10	439	31¼	30⅞	31¼+	⅛
33	24⅞	MayerOsc 1	10	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Mays JW	13	4	3⅝	3¼	3½	
37	33¼	Maytg 1.50a	13	55	34	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
17¼	14½	McCord .84	5	23	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
55¼	37⅞	McDermot 1	5	283	52¾	51¾	52⅜+	⅜
65	49¾	McDnld .05e	22	79	52⅝	50⅞	52⅝+	1½
25	14¾	McDonD .44	8	253	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
22⅞	21¾	McGEd 1.50	9	28	28¼	27⅞	28 +	⅛
17	12¼	McGrwH .64	9	180	14⅛	14	14	
28	20¼	MGH pf 1.20		4	23	22¾	23	
43½	31	McIntyr 1	14	z100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
23⅞	13⅛	McKee .90	7	22	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝+	⅜
27⅝	19⅝	McLeanTr .45	8	82	22	20½	22 +	1½
23⅝	18⅞	McLoul 1.60	14	29	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
12½	9⅛	McNeil .80	7	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
23	17	MeadCorp .92	5	144	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
59	35⅛	Mea pfA2.20		6	47	45¾	47 +	1¼
59½	36⅝	Mea pfB2.80		5	47	46½	47 +	¾
29¼	17	Medusa 1.40	7	45	29	29	29 —	⅛
25¼	17⅜	Melville .68	10	68	22¾	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
16¼	9⅛	Menasc .80	5	5	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
64½	42¼	MercSt .80	9	20	42½	42⅛	42½+	⅛
81¾	65	Merck 1.40	23	264	73	72¼	73 +	⅛
18¼	10¼	Meredith .70	4	82	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	8	333	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	½
33⅞	19	MesaPet .10	22	80	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
36¾	24½	MesP pf 1.60		6	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
14⅝	6	Mesabi 1.10e	8	39	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
23	16⅞	MestaMch 1.45	9	15	25	24⅝	25 +	1
15⅜	12⅞	MGM 1r	7	50	14	13⅞	14	
20½	15	Metrom .80	7	88	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
43	35½	MetE pf3.90		z20	42	42	42 +	1
90	73½	MetE pf 8.12		z50	90	90	90 +	1½
97¼	71⅞	MeE pfI 8.32		z50	87½	87½	87½—	1½
91⅞	73	MtE pfH8.32		z10	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛—	
14	11⅛	MichGs 1.10	7	3	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
24¼	17½	MichTube 1	5	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
27⅞	26⅝	MhWl pf2.67		497	28⅞	29	29 —	⅛
22¼	13⅜	Microwave	10	7	17⅞	17	17 +	⅛
17⅜	12½	MidCtl 1.16	9	12	16⅜	16½	16½	
15⅝	10⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	400	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
3	1	Midind Mig		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅜	18⅛	MidIRo 1.40	7	9	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝—	⅛
27½	22¼	MilesLb 1.28	8	10	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	⅜
21⅞	15	Mileo Elect	1	62	18¼	17	18⅛+	⅞
17⅞	9⅝	MiltBrad .60	6	10	12	11⅞	12	
		MinnGas 1.72	8	6	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
66⅝	52¼	MinMM 1.45	21	631	60⅞	59¾	60¼—	⅛
21⅜	18¼	MinnPL 1.66	7	13	21¼	20⅞	21	
15¼	11½	MirroAl .96	9	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
17	8	MissnEq .26	10	41	17	16⅜	16⅞+	⅛
37¼	22⅞	MPacC 1.60	5	89	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞+	½
26½	23⅝	MoPtCa 1.60	8	4	22¼	22	22¼	
15⅝	9⅝	MoPSv 1	8	10	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
25¼	24⅝	MoPS pf2.44		9	26⅜	26	26⅜	
62⅜	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	443	59¼	58⅞	59¼+	⅜
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		18	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
25	15¼	Mohasco .90	7	47	17⅜	17½	17⅝+	½
9⅞	3	Mohk Data	29	268	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞—	
33⅜	18	Melycorp 1	8	12	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	4	8	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
15¼	6⅝	Morogr .28	6	81	13⅜	13	13½+	⅛
12⅞	7⅞	MonrEq .20	19	124	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
103	75	Monsan 2.80	8	317	81½	80¼	81½+	⅛
35	25⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	1	32⅛	32⅛	32½+	⅛
23	22¼	MonPw 1.80	9	142	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
23⅛	21¼	MontSl 1.80a		x22	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
11⅛	7⅝	MONY .92e	13	68	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
55½	29⅝	MooreMcC 1	5	117	41⅝	40⅞	41⅞+	⅛
64⅜	51⅞	Morgan 1.80	11	292	53½	52⅞	53½+	⅛
25⅜	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	17	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛
13¼	10⅜	MoseSh .36	5	34	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅜
4¼	⅜	MigeTr Am		13	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅞	MorNor .88		60	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
59	41¼	Moorola .70	19	256	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛+	1
45⅞	30⅞	M.Iusl 2	11	33	42	41¾	42 +	⅛
24⅛	19	MtSTel 1.68	5	9	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
11¼	7	Munford .40	6	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf .40		10	6⅛	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
23	14⅜	Munsng 1.08	9	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
23⅛	16¼	MurphC 1.20	7	4	19	19	19 +	¼
25¼	16⅞	MurpOil .60	6	27	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜—	⅜
27¼	17¾	MurryOh 1.20	6	19	18	17⅞	18 +	¼
16⅞	14¼	MutOm 1.32		11	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
10	6¾	MyersL .40		4	7⅝	7¼	7¼	

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
37⅛	23⅝	NCRCp .20	13	554	35⅛	34½	35⅛+	⅜
22⅛	12⅞	NLInd 1	10	123	19¾	19½	19½—	⅛
23⅞	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	34	21	20⅝	20⅞	
12½	6⅞	NVF 2.45t	6	57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47⅞	35¼	Nabisco 2.40	10	49	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞+	¼
36½	29½	NalcoCh .80	17	60	32¼	32	32¼+	⅜
15⅛	10½	Na-coSci .60	6	14	11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
18⅜	10¼	NashuaC .68	11	98	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	½
18⅝	11	NatAirl .53	21	36	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅝	11⅛	NAvia .77e		17	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
16½	10⅛	NatCan .57	5	67	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
29¾	21	NCan pf 1.50		5	24¼	24	24¼—	¼
43¾	18⅞	Nt Chem .40	12	163	19⅝	18¾	18¾—	⅞
7½	5⅝	NtCityLn .15e	6	5	8	8	8 —	¼
25⅛	25	NatDetr 1.52	4	35	25¾	25½	25¾+	⅛
27½	15⅛	NatDist 1.40	7	105	23½	23	23⅜+	⅛
27	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	
27	24½	NatFuel pf2.20		2	26	26	26 +	¼
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	133	16½	16	16¼—	¼
9	3⅜	Nat Homes		44	4⅝	4⅜	4¼+	⅛
11⅜	5⅝	Na Ind .30	3	14	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
14⅞	11⅞	Nt Ind pf 1.25		4	13	12⅞	13	
27⅜	14	NMdCare .06e	10	145	16¼	15⅝	16 +	⅜
14	7⅛	NMedE .36	5	12	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
18⅝	15¼	NMineSv .50	9	53	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅛
55½	42⅝	Na Presto 1	7	54	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛—	¾
55⅜	25¼	Nat Semicn	27	1149	29	27½	28¼—	¾
14½	9⅛	NSvcInd .72	7	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
18	12⅛	NStand .96	7	8	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅜
55¼	44¼	NStarch .88	14	194	52½	51⅛	52 +	⅜
52¼	37⅜	NatlStl 2.50	10	86	47¼	46⅝	46⅝—	¾
4½	3½	N Tea		8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
32¾	22½	Natoma 1.40	6	339	32⅞	31⅞	32¼+	⅛
20	15⅛	Neptune .46	8	12	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
23⅜	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	13	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
18⅛	15½	NevP pf 1.60		z90	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	¼
24⅞	21⅜	NevP pf 2.30		z1680	24½	23¾	24½+	½
22¼	19	NEngEl 1.8e	8	45	20⅞	20⅝	20¾—	⅛
16⅝	12¾	NEnGE 1.32	8	34	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
30	25⅜	NEnP pf2.76		22	29¾	29½	29½—	⅛
37⅞	25¼	NEngT 2.35	10	17	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅜
29⅝	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	67	29	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
99	85	NYSE pf8.80		z50	98	98	98	
15⅞	1	Newhall .45	6	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	13	148	25½	25	25 —	⅛
14⅜	12½	NiaMP 1.24	7	1044	14	13¼	13⅝—	⅜
39	31¼	NiaMpf 3.40		z1450	37¼	36½	37¼	
43½	35	NiaMpf 3.90		z100	42½	42½	42½+	½
59⅜	43	NiaMpf 5.25		z50	57½	57½	57½+	½
67¾	56½	NiaMpf 6.10		z4800	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝—	1⅛
117	104	NIM pf 11.75		z1220	116	115	115 —	1
110⅛	95⅜	NiaMpf 10.60		z800	110½	109½	109½—	1
14	11⅛	NiagShre .95e		8	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
27⅞	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	7	28	26½	26¼	26⅜+	⅛
33¼	28⅝	NorfWn n1.76	7	260	30¼	29¾	29¾—	⅛
19⅞	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	11	17⅞	17⅝	17¼—	¼
45⅝	22¼	Noris 1.60	6	58	40¼	39⅝	40¼+	½
47¾	33	NoACoal .90	8	7	42¼	41⅞	42 —	⅜
8¼	2⅞	NoAmMt .60e		89	3⅛	3	3	
33⅝	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	7	11	29⅜	29¼	29⅛—	¼
4⅛	2⅞	NoCAir .10e	4	53	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	¼
1¼	⅜	NoCeAir wi		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11½	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	321	10⅜	10½	10¾	
19⅛	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	186	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
53	33⅝	NorNGs 2.08	6	134	39⅜	38¾	39 —	⅜
90½	79	NoNG pf5.80		z110	89½	89½	89½+	½
33	23½	NosPw 1.94	10	276	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅜
45	41	NSPw pf3.60		z40	43¼	43¼	43¼—	¾
55	50½	NSPw pf4.56		520	55	54⅞	55 +	⅜
85⅞	77	NStaPw pf 7		z50	81½	81½	81½—	1
42¼	25½	NorTel .60	12	63	33¼	33⅛	33¼+	¼
6	3⅛	Northgate	21	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	½
45	22⅝	Northrp 1.40	9	319	43⅝	42	43½+	1¼
35¼	23	NwstAirl .45	14	288	28	27⅝	28 +	½
55¼	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	10	2	50	49⅞	50 +	¼
30⅞	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	31	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	¼
30⅛	24⅝	NwtEnr ct 2	5	21	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞+	½
49⅞	32¼	Nwind 2.25	4	88	44⅝	43½	44⅜+	⅞
26⅝	14½	Nwstlnd wi		10	21	21	21 +	⅛
25⅞	24¼	NwtP pf 2.50		4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+	⅛
12¾	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	27	12	11⅝	11¾	
36¼	28¼	NwSfW 1.20	14	21	30	29⅜	30 +	⅜
28⅞	25¼	Norton 1.70	8	22	34⅞	34	34⅞+	⅞
24¾	17⅜	NorSim .60t	10	164	21¼	21	21⅛—	⅛
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		21	46	45¾	46 +	½
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	32	22	21	22 +	1¼

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
15	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	10	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
12¼	7¼	Oakind .40	8	4	9	9	9	
19⅝	13½	OccidPet 1	10	726	18¼	18¼	18⅜	
9	5⅞	OccidPet wt		41	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
32⅝	26¼	OccIP pf2.16		5	32	31⅜	31⅝—	⅜
62¼	4[illegible]	OccP pf3.60		33	60⅝	59⅝	60 —	¼
61	47⅞	OccidPt pf 4		10	59½	58⅞	59½	
25⅞	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		18	25¾	25½	25½—	¼
24	15⅜	Ogden 1.20	5	34	20½	20	20½+	⅜
37	25⅞	Ogdn pf 1.87		2	31	30⅝	31 +	½
19⅞	16⅝	OhioEd 1.66	10	349	19¾	19⅜	19½	
45	39½	OhEd pf 3.90		z200	44	44	44	
53½	44⅝	OhEd pf 4.40		z120	50½	50½	50½—	½
50¾	44	OhEd pf 4.44		z100	50	50	50	
51½	45¼	OhEd pf 4.56		z50	51½	51½	51½—	1
81½	71	OhEd pf 7.24		z1000	78½	78½	78½—	2½
139	112½	OhP pfA 14		z220	130	129¾	130 +	1
127	116	OhPw pf 14		z30	129½	128½	129½+	½
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	192	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
30½	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	45	29⅛	28⅞	29 —	⅜
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	6	67	37¼	37	37⅛—	¼
35⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1.10	8	25	31¼	31	31 —	¼
14	9¼	Omark .60	7	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
15⅜	9	Oneida .7	6	52	13½	13¼	13¼—	¼
16¼	12¼	Opelka 1	6	2	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
15⅞	[illegible]	OranRk 1.36	8	37	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
15⅜	7¼	Orange .20b	8	41	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
35⅞	21⅜	OutMar 1.40	7	21	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞—	⅛
19½	12½	OutletCo .80	6	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
24⅞	13⅝	OvernitT .90	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅞	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	32	20⅛	19½	20 +	⅜
57⅝	42	OwensCng 1	14	173	59⅜	57	59⅝+	¼
63¼	50	OwenIll 1.88	8	92	53½	52⅝	53¼+	1
98	83½	OwIll pf4.75		19	85⅝	85	85⅝+	⅜
25⅝	16⅝	Oxirdind .68	4	2	17	17	17	

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
7½	5⅝	PNBMR .40	15	8	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
58⅛	35	PPGInd 2.20	7	232	49¼	48½	49⅛+	1
9¼	5⅛	PSA Inc		3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
24½	12½	PacAS 1.24		23	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
23¾	20	PacG E 1.88	8	381	21⅞	21½	21½—	⅜
17½	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	95	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
33⅜	26⅝	PacLm 1.20	14	15	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	⅜
33⅝	25¾	PacPetrl .86	9	72	27⅛	26⅝	27 +	⅜
23	20	PacPw 1.70	10	104	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
18¾	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	39	15⅞	15⅝	16⅛	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z30	77	77	77 +	1
9⅞	8⅞	PacTin .80	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	PaineW .55e	4	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	12½	PaiW pf 1.30		4	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
8½	4⅜	PalmBc .30	4	57	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
8½	4½	Pamida .12	6	178	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	PanAm Air		672	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
40¼	29⅞	PanEP 2.30	8	147	40¼	40⅛	40⅛+	⅜
15⅛	8	Paprcft .68b	7	19	13	12⅝	12⅝—	½
18⅞	12½	PargasInc 1	10	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
36⅞	17⅞	ParkrDr .05e	7	82	29¼	28⅞	28⅞—	1
35⅞	23⅛	ParHan 1.20	9	21	34¼	33⅞	34¼+	⅜
16⅞	11⅜	ParkPen .48	8	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7¼	PatrkP .86t	10	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅜	16½	Paysmw .40	7	17	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	
21½	14⅝	PeabGa .16	10	98	19⅝	19	19⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		57	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
60⅜	47⅜	Penney 1.28	14	173	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝+	⅜
21⅜	19⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	8	103	20⅞	20½	20⅞—	⅛
52	44⅞	PaPL pf 4.40		z20	50	50	50	
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z240	51	51	51	
99¾	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z2100	96¼	95⅝	95¼—	¾
93	80¼	PaPL pf 8.40		z70	92	91	91	
105	99½	PaPL pf 9.24		z60	105	105	105 +	½
119¼	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z50	112	112	112	
120	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z100	125¼	125	125 —	¾
95	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z50	94¼	94¼	94¼—	⅛
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	39	32	31⅞	31⅞—	⅜
56⅝	42	Penwl pf2.50		4	47	46⅜	46⅜—	2¼
27⅝	21	Penwl pf1.60		17	25½	25⅜	25⅜—	⅜
24¾	16⅝	Pennzol 1.40	9	142	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	11	6	8	7⅜	7⅞	
42⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	61	40	39¾	40 +	⅛
87½	69½	PepsiCo 2	16	39	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	
27⅛	18⅞	PerkElm .30	19	64	20⅞	20½	20½—	½
30⅝	23⅝	PetInc 1.60	7	6	27⅛	26⅞	27	
16⅝	10⅝	PetInc pf 1		5	16½	15	15½+	⅛
16⅝	11	PeterPl .80a	9	7	16⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
80	63½	PetrieSt 1.60	15	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	
25	9½	Petrolan .60	7	209	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
25	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
31⅝	25½	Pfizer .88	13	652	29¼	28⅞	29¼+	⅜
45¾	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	16	188	39⅞	38⅞	39⅜—	⅜
17⅞	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	233	17⅞	17	17¼+	¼
42	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z20	40½	40½	40½—	
51¼	41½	PhilE pf 4.68		z200	50	50	50	
95⅞	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z160	96	96	96 +	2
85⅝	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z50	84	84	84 —	⅜
102½	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z1100	100⅛	100¼	100⅛+	⅛
85	69⅞	PhilE pf 7.80		z500	83⅞	83½	83½+	⅛
84	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z250	82¼	82	82 —	¼
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
61⅞	49⅜	PhilMorr 1.30	14	527	60⅝	59⅞	60¼+	½
8¼	3¼	Philips Ind	22	155	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13	6½	Philipind pf		66	14⅜	12⅞	14 +	1¼
64⅝	49½	PhilPet 1.80	13	278	60⅜	59⅝	60 —	¼
12⅝	7⅝	PhilVnH .60	8	3	9½	9½	9½	
23⅝	14¼	Pickwick .22	8	145	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
17¼	15	PiedNG 1.44	8	12	16½	16	16½+	⅛
8¼	4½	Piert Impri		12	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
44¼	33¼	Pillsbury 1.16	13	73	38½	38	38⅛—	⅛
36⅞	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	9	12	33	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
13	13½	PitneyB .68	7	195	14⅝	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
23⅝	17½	PittFrg .90b	8	2	20⅞	20½	20½+	⅛
48	31	Pittstn .80a	6	423	36¼	36⅛	36⅜+	⅛
27⅞	20⅜	PizzaHt .06a	12	87	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	7	44	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	18	14	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
10⅞	9¼	Plessey .86e	6	27	9⅛	8½	8⅞—	⅛
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	47	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	½
45⅞	31¼	Polaroid .50	17	1232	35	34⅞	35⅛—	½
14	6	Ponderosa	16	67	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	
24⅞	15⅜	PopeTal .70	10	5	17¼	17⅛	17½	
23	17¼	Poriec .80	9	23	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
21¼	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	6	89	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
115	102	PoG pf 11.50		z40	112¼	112¼	112¼+	½
29⅞	26¼	PortG pf2.60		14	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
65¼	48¼	Potltch 1.68	11	23	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	
14⅞	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	9	142	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
45½	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z250	44½	44½	44½—	
58⅛	52⅜	PotEl pf 5.46		z90	57¼	57¼	57¼—	
18½	14⅛	Premr pf .90		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
100⅜	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	233	92	91⅞	92 +	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
50⅝	27	Proler 1.40	6	9	30½	30¼	30½+	¼
18⅞	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	234	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	⅛
31¼	23½	PSvcIn 1.92	10	217	29½	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PSInl pf1.04		z100	13	13	13	
21¾	16⅜	PSvNH 1.88	8	87	21⅛	20⅞	21	
29	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z400	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
23¼	17⅝	PSvNM 1.44	9	44	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
23⅛	17⅜	PSvEG 1.80	9	289	22½	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
50½	41	PSEG pf4.30		z150	49½	49	49½+	1½
58½	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z160	56½	56½	56½	
77¾	66	PSEG pf6.80		z20	73⅝	73¼	73¼—	¼
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z90	121⅛	120¼	120¼—	1⅛
88½	75	PSEG pf7.70		z20	86	86	85 —	2
89⅝	75	PSEG pf7.80		z8720	89⅝	88⅝	89 —	1⅛
85½	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z200	85½	85	85½+	⅛
6⅝	4	Pubickr Ind		33	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Inf		65	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5½	2⅝	PuerRi Cem		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30¾	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	8	28	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
38⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.32	9	77	31	30¾	30⅞+	⅛
17⅞	14¼	PurexCp 1.08	9	28	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Puritn Fash	4	42	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝—	⅛
45½	23⅛	Purolfr 1.08	8	160	25	25¼	25¼—	⅛
28⅝	20⅜	QuakOat .92	10	353	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
20⅞	15	QuakStO .78	12	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7½	5¼	Questor .01r	8	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
30⅛	13⅞	RCA 1	13	782	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
71⅞	52	RCAcvpf 4		7	64¼	63½	64¼+	¾
9	4⅝	RTE .20	11	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
53⅝	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	33	51⅛	50¾	50⅝	
6⅝	3¼	Ramada Inn	84	206	3½	3¼	3⅜	
15⅞	7	Rancoln .64	12	47	12⅜	10⅝	10½—	⅛
8⅝	3	Rapid Am		159	4⅛	3½	4⅛+	⅜
26	18½	Rap Irpf2.25		1	19	19	19 +	⅛
35½	25⅝	Raybst 1.50b	5	6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
24¼	16¼	Raymint .68	6	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
67⅝	44⅝	Raythn 1.20	12	499	64	62⅜	63¼—	⅜
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	58	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Redman Ind		43	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅞	9⅝	ReeceCp .74	10	5	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
21⅜	19⅜	ReevesBro	5	6	19⅞	19½	19½—	¼
19⅞	11⅛	ReichCh .74	7	15	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .44	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
35	18	ReliansEl 1.10	10	73	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
14⅝	6	Relian Grp		68	18	17⅞	18 —	¼
31½	17	RelGrp pfB		17	31¼	31	31¼+	¼
23	8½	RelGrp pfC		207	23¼	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
26⅞	25⅛	Relin pf2.60		39	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅜	Republic Cp	10	23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
16⅞	12	RepFinS .80	8	65	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
3⅝		RepMtg Inv		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40¼	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	79	32⅞	32⅛	32⅜—	⅛
31⅛	23¼	RepTex 1.08	7	15	29⅞	29⅜	29⅛—	⅛
15⅞	7⅞	ResrvOil .16	11	430	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
23⅛	15⅞	RevcoDS .22	13	65	21⅞	21	21¼—	⅛
12⅛	7⅞	Rever Copp		66	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
90	69½	Revlon 1.60	11	87	85½	84⅞	85¼—	⅛
		Revlon wi		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
10¼	3⅛	Rexham .40	7	183	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	6	32	31	30⅞	31 +	⅛
59⅛	37⅞	Rexn pf 2.35		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	1⅛
69⅛	55	Reynln 3.28	9	358	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	
45¼	22⅛	ReyMet 1.20		85	24⅜	24	24⅛+	⅜
40¼	35⅛	ReyM pf2.37		2	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛+	1
15¾	6⅛	ReynSe .40e	7	18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
15⅞	9½	Richardsn 1	9	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
27⅞	21⅛	RichMer .70	12	24	25⅜	25	25⅛+	⅛
21⅜	10½	Richmnd .87	16	149	20¾	20½	20⅝	
20¼	14½	RiegelT 1.10	5	27	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .70	6	37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf .50		31	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
20⅝	14	RiteAid .24	10	255	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .90	7	19	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	3	22	22	22	
12⅝	9½	Robins .28a	9	103	11	10⅛	10⅛	
18¼	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	8	41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
115	107	RochG pf 11		z790	114½	114¼	114¼	
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88a	4	108	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Rockowr .76	5	45	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
23¼	23⅜	Rockwlint 2	9	76	29⅞	29	29	
81	57	RkInt pf 4.75		2	71½	71½	71½	
29½	20⅞	RkInt pf 1.35		12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
76¾	45	RohmH 1.28	20	28	50½	49⅞	50⅛+	¾
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		18	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
27⅞	20	Rollins .36	13	14	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
6	3⅝	Ronson Cp		23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	6	7	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	11	68	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
31½	16⅛	Rosario .40b	9	123	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛+	1⅛
31⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	5	144	31⅜	30¾	31⅛+	⅜
27⅞	16	RoyCCol .80	9	31	16¾	16½	16½+	⅛
50¼	41¼	RoylD 3.26e	5	313	45⅞	45⅛	45¼—	⅜
10⅛	4⅛	Roylind .20e	7	1562	10⅛	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22½	Rubbrm .48	13	11	23⅝	22½	22½+	⅛
29⅜	16⅛	Rucker .28	7	74	28⅝	27⅝	28 +	⅛
14⅜	9⅛	RussTog .76	6	32	10	9⅞	10	
15½	9	Ryder Sys.05e	9	92	13	12¾	12⅞+	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
3⅜	2	SCA Svc	13	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅝	11½	SCMCp .80	5	56	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	6	20	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	
56⅝	35	SabineR .60	14	14	56	55⅜	55⅞+	⅜
5¼	2¼	Safedin .03e	8	20	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
48⅞	29¼	Safeway 2.20	9	345	43⅛	42½	42½	
15	8	SagaCp .28	6	27	10¼	10	10	
50	33½	StJoMin 1.20	11	125	35⅞	35¼	35⅛—	⅛
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	x10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
40¾	23⅜	StLSaF 2.50	9	7	34½	34⅜	34⅜+	⅛
12½	10⅝	StPaulS .95a		53	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
38½	34½	StRegP 1.52	8	123	36⅛	35⅜	35	
9⅝	5⅝	Salant .24b	4	36	5½	5½	5½	
19⅝	12⅞	Sambos .32	8	245	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	SanDGs 1.20	7	98	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
11	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	16	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
11⅜	6⅞	Sanders	10	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
40⅛	30⅞	SFeInd 2	9	280	34⅜	34	34⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		13	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
38⅜	25⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	201	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛—	⅛
4	3⅛	SargtWel .50	6	3	11	11	11	
4⅝	2⅞	Saul REst		33	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	SavA Stop	16	5	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	6¼	SavOnDr .20	7	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅞	8	SavElP .30	5	31	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
14⅞	12⅞	SavnEA 1.24		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅜	11	SavEl pf1.28		17	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
16⅛	6⅞	SavinBM .05e	9	43	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
8⅝	3⅜	Saxon Ind	6	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		36	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
60⅛	47½	SchergPl 1	18	285	51⅛	50⅞	51½+	⅛
24	16¼	SchlitzBr .68	9	114	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
103	78	Schlumb .80	21	415	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛+	⅞
16⅜	11⅛	SCOAln .70	5	65	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	ScotLad .36	19	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
29⅞	16	ScotFet 1.20	8	65	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅜
19⅝	13⅞	ScottFor .84	6	3	17	17	17	
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	8	345	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
10⅝	7	Scottys .10	12	4	8⅛	8	8	
19⅞	11⅞	ScovillMfg 1		144	19⅝	19¼	19½—	
47½	29½	Scovil pf2.50		2	47	45⅝	45⅝—	
7⅝	4⅜	ScudDuoVt	13	27	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9	7⅛	Scudd pf.82e		34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
44	14½	SeaCont .50	5	52	42½	40⅜	42⅛+	2¼
20⅞	19¼	SeaCont wi		26	21⅞	20½	21⅜+	1⅝
32¼	20⅞	SeabCL 1.60	5	47	27⅛	27¼	27¼+	⅛
6⅝	3¼	SeabWA .22t		16	3½	3½	3½	
31⅝	23	Seagram .80	10	7	23½	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	5	4	6	5⅞	6	
16⅜	14⅛	SealPw .80	6	19	14½	14⅛	14½—	⅛
18	11½	SearleG .52	8	263	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
79⅛	61⅛	Sears 1.60a	18	474	65⅞	65⅜	65⅞+	⅜
8¼	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	15	204	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅜
35⅜	22	Sedcoinc .30	7	27	29⅜	29	29 —	⅜
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17	11½	Servomt .76	7	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .40	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
18½	11⅛	Shapell .10	6	41	17⅜	17	17⅛—	⅛
77⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 3	7	172	75⅛	74	74½—	1
33½	23	ShellT 1.01e	5	165	23⅛	22½	22½—	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ShellrGl .60	4	81	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
51⅛	29⅛	ShellGl pf 3		1	45	46	46 +	1
41⅝	33¼	SherwW 2.20	11	41	37¼	37	37⅛+	⅜
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z50	65	65	65 +	½
13⅝	9⅝	SierrPac 1	8	40	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
24⅛	15⅛	Signal 1.10	11	60	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
42⅜	32	SignodeCp 1.20	13	10	38⅜	38	38⅜+	⅜
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	7	29	6⅛	5⅞	6	
24½	17⅛	Simm .50a	10	6	18	18	18	
27½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	13	521	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
25	8⅝	Singer Co		113	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
45⅞	24½	Singr pf 3.50		3	40½	40⅛	40½+	⅜
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	11	83	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
120½	65	Skelly 1.60a	11	15	105½	104⅞	105½+	⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Skil Corp	7	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	21	98	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
18⅜	8⅞	SmithAO .80	21	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
41¼	26⅛	SmithInt .32	9	145	36	35½	36 +	¾
82½	56½	SmithKline 2	17	125	80⅞	79½	80 —	⅛
19⅝	12	SmithTr .50	5	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20	15⅝	Smucker .90	7	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
18⅞	11	SolaBas .90	7	13	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Sonesta Int	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10¼	8¼	SonyCp .02e	20	196	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
35⅞	27	SooLin 2.45e	5	8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	73	18	17⅞	18	
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
17⅞	14⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	7	17½	17⅜	17⅝	
15	9⅛	Sodwn .60	5	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
27	21⅜	Sdwn pf 1.80		3	24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
14⅝	9⅞	SoestBk .40b	9	35	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	
7½	5	SoeasPS .89t	8	18	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅛	16⅜	SoCalE 1.68	7	135	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
18⅛	12⅞	SouthCo 1.40	9	1242	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	SoInGE 2.52	7	33	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞+	⅛
58⅜	47½	SoNRes 1.85	6	45	50¼	49⅞	50⅛+	⅜
39⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	12	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜+	⅛
56	52½	SoNE pf 4.82		z100	55	56½	55 +	1½
38⅛	20	SouPac 2.24	8	134	32⅝	32	32⅜	
62¾	50⅜	SouRy 2.32	9	82	56¼	55⅝	55⅝—	¼
6⅛	5⅛	SouRy pf .55		23	6⅛	6	6⅛+	[illegible]
29½	[illegible]	SoutnCo 1.75	9	4	29¼	29	29¼+	[illegible]
26⅜	[illegible]	Southind .26b	12	130	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SpnRoyl .20		144	62	41	41⅛—	[illegible]
12⅜	6⅛	SwstFor .20		32	9	8⅞	9	
25⅞	[illegible]	SwtFl pf .70		9	21½	21	21 —	[illegible]
13⅞	[illegible]	SwPbS .90	9	218	13⅜	13¼	13⅜—	[illegible]
14⅛	9⅛	SecinEn		70	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	[illegible]
9⅛	[illegible]	Sparton .40		7	9	8⅞	9 +	[illegible]
16⅛	12	SperryHut		24	13⅛	13	13⅛	
57⅞	37⅛	SperryR .72		242	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	
15	[illegible]	Sprague El		45	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	[illegible]
15⅛	[illegible]	SpringM .75		7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
29⅞	[illegible]	SquarD 1.10	13	414	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	[illegible]
39⅞	28⅛	Squibb .90	14	85	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝+	[illegible]
31⅛	13¼	StaleyMfg	4	73	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92		14	24	23⅞	23⅞—	[illegible]
43⅝	27	StBrand 1.78	11	525	28⅜	27⅞	28 +	[illegible]
49⅜	34⅛	StBPaint .43	11	12	39	38⅞	38⅞+	[illegible]
39⅝	27½	StdOilCl 2.20	8	783	36½	36	36⅛+	[illegible]
57⅛	40⅞	StOilInd 23.3	9	365	52⅞	52⅛	52⅝+	[illegible]
79⅜	61⅛	StOilOh 136.	22	346	75½	73⅞	75 +	[illegible]
9⅛	5⅝	StdPress .40		12	6	5⅞	6	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	13	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅞	9¼	Standex .80	7	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.12	8	12	28⅞	28	28 —	[illegible]
11⅞	6⅛	Stanray .80	9	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	[illegible]
23⅛	16⅛	Starrett 172.	7	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅝	10⅝	StaMSe 125.		28	12⅛	12	12 —	[illegible]
49⅛	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	38	46⅝	46	46½+	[illegible]
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21	15⅝	SterDrug 7.0	12	289	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛+	[illegible]
6½	4⅛	StertPre .11t	6	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15	7⅞	Sternont .43	5	33	11	10½	10⅞—	[illegible]
26⅝	17⅜	StevenJ 1.20	5	299	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	[illegible]
34⅛	23¼	StewWa 1.95	7	15	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛+	[illegible]
26⅞	18½	StokVC 1.20	10	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	[illegible]
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	[illegible]
63¾	49⅛	StoneW 2.90	6	5	52⅛	52	52⅛+	[illegible]
15⅝	12⅛	StonCon 5.6	9	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	[illegible]
21	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜+	[illegible]
13⅝	9	StorTec .67t	6	101	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	[illegible]
31⅞	15⅛	StorerB 1	6	4	27	27	27 —	[illegible]
22	21½	Storer wi		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	[illegible]
17⅛	10⅛	StrideRite .80	6	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	[illegible]
45½	37	StuWar 1.32	4	84	38⅜	37⅞	38 +	[illegible]
50⅛	33½	SIW pfA 1.40		1	42	42	42 +	[illegible]
6½	3⅝	SuavSho .03e	4	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	[illegible]
26¾	14⅝	SubPrG 10.8	7	6	19	18½	19 +	[illegible]
25⅛	11⅛	SunChm 4.0	7	22	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	[illegible]
41⅞	26⅞	SunCo 2	7	113	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞+	[illegible]
47¼	21¼	SunCo pf2.25		35	43¼	43	43⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	26	24⅛	23⅞	24 —	[illegible]
37⅞	17	Sundstr 1	7	43	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	[illegible]
51¾	35¾	Sunds pf35.0		1	47	47	47 —	[illegible]
13⅛	9½	SunsMg .18t	18	91	10½	9⅞	10⅛—	[illegible]
22¼	16⅞	SuperVal .66	9	68	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	[illegible]
232	149	SuprOil 1.80	18	10	211	209	210 +	[illegible]
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	25	6	5⅞	6	
45⅛	16	Superscpe	7	51	20¼	20	20⅛	
7½	4	Sutro Mtg		32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	10⅝	Swank 1	1	77	17⅞	17	17 —	[illegible]
22⅝	16¼	Sybron .84	8	44	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞+	[illegible]
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	37¼	36⅜	37¼+	[illegible]
7¾	4¼	Systron		14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
16⅞	12⅝	Ticor 1	10	100	17	16½	16⅝+	[illegible]
11⅜	6⅝	TRE Corp.63		29	7¼	7⅛	7⅝	
38½	26⅞	TRWIn 14.0	9	238	34⅝	34	34 —	[illegible]
86¾	63½	TRW pf 4.40		56	81	80¾	80¾—	[illegible]
78	58	TRW pf 450		1	71½	71½	71½	
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .90	9	41	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛+	[illegible]
8	1⅞	Talcott Nat		7	5⅛	5	5 —	[illegible]
11	6⅝	Talley .60	5	42	9⅛	9	9 —	[illegible]
12¾	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	[illegible]
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	35	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜+	[illegible]
47⅜	26½	Tandy Corp	9	340	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	
21¾	13½	TandyCrft	6	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
12¼	5⅞	Tappan 3.0	8	71	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
49⅝	18	Technicr 1.5	18	359	45⅛	43⅝	44⅜—	[illegible]
7	4⅝	Technicolr		42	5⅛	5	5⅛+	[illegible]
19⅛	9	Technicon	11	152	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜+	[illegible]
68½	44¼	Tektronx .30	16	55	61⅛	60½	60⅞+	[illegible]
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	5	11	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	[illegible]
80½	22⅛	Teledn 14.1	65	260	63⅞	61⅞	63⅞+	[illegible]
11¼	5¼	Teleprmpt		133	6⅝	6¼	6⅜—	[illegible]
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	9	44	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
35	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	292	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝—	[illegible]
130	97½	Tennc pf5.53		1	120	120	120 —	[illegible]
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	137	14⅛	14	14⅛+	[illegible]
31⅜	25½	Tesor pf 2.16		45	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	[illegible]
28¾	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	989	27⅞	27½	27⅝+	[illegible]
43½	34½	TexComm 110	12	16	38⅝	38½	38⅝—	[illegible]
39⅝	28½	TexEst 18.5	8	131	35⅞	34½	35⅛—	[illegible]
27⅞	24¾	TxET pf 2.40		17	27⅜	27½	27½	
31	27⅛	TxET pf 28.7		32	30¼	30	30⅛+	[illegible]
45⅛	29	TexGsT 2	7	53	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞+	[illegible]
43½	28½	TxGs pf 15.0		2	40½	40	40½+	[illegible]
15⅝	11⅞	Toxind 1b	12	24	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	[illegible]
129¾	93⅛	TexInst 1	27	708	108⅛	105	106 —	[illegible]
8⅝	5¼	TexInt	17	114	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	[illegible]
24⅛	13¼	TexOGs .20	10	180	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
27⅜	17	TxPcLd 3.5e	16	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	[illegible]
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	402	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
37⅝	28	Texgulf 1.20	11	77	31⅜	31¼	31⅜+	[illegible]
9⅝	3	Texfi Ind		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	[illegible]
31⅜	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	82	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	[illegible]
37¼	26⅛	Textr pf 20.8		11	32⅛	31⅞	32 +	[illegible]
28⅞	19½	Textr pf 140		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜—	[illegible]
19⅞	12⅞	Thiokol .84	6	16	17	16⅝	16⅞+	[illegible]
43	33	ThomBet 88.	18	349	36⅛	36	36⅛+	[illegible]
13½	7⅝	Thomin 4.4	8	14	9⅝	9½	9½—	[illegible]
14¼	7⅞	ThomJW .53	6	17	13	12⅞	13 +	[illegible]
9⅛	6¾	ThriftDg .40	9	18	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	[illegible]
19⅝	17⅜	TidwtMr	6	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	[illegible]
19½	12½	TigerInt .40	7	154	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	[illegible]
34⅝	31½	TimeInc 11.5	12	32	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	[illegible]
23¾	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	101	21	20⅝	21 +	[illegible]
59⅜	35¾	Timkn 2.20a	10	27	53	52⅞	53	
15¾	9½	Tish Rlty		34	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	[illegible]
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	[illegible]
25⅞	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	68	24	23¾	24	
19¾	10½	TonkaCp .48	4	5	12	11⅞	12 +	[illegible]
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol 4.0b	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	[illegible]
14¼	4⅛	Tracor .20	7	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31¾	19½	TraneCo 1.08	9	77	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	[illegible]
35¾	29	TranUn 1.76	10	42	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝—	[illegible]
15⅝	7⅛	TransW Air	22	498	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	[illegible]
19¼	11⅛	TWApf 2		24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	8¼	Transam 6.6	8	362	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	[illegible]
97½	65	Trans pf4.50		1	91	91	91 —	[illegible]
23⅛	20⅛	TranInc 192.		18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	[illegible]
16⅝	8⅛	Transco .90	7	212	16⅛	16	16⅛+	[illegible]
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	7	22	10	9⅞	9⅞+	[illegible]
27	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		70	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	4	11	10⅛	10	10	
26⅛	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	16	19⅛	19	19⅛+	[illegible]
30⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	240	34⅝	35⅜	36⅛+	[illegible]
44½	32¼	Travelr pf 2		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	[illegible]
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.53e		61	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf 2.50		3	31	31	31 —	[illegible]
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		76	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	8⅛	Trianlnd 9.0t		36	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞+	[illegible]
12⅝	6⅛	Triang Pac.43e	17	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	[illegible]
23	15⅛	TrintyIn 5.6	5	27	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
30⅛	24¼	Tropican .30	15	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	[illegible]
15⅝	11⅛	TucsonG 1.08	9	145	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	[illegible]
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	10	38	9⅛	8⅞	9	
17⅞	11½	TycoLab .20	8	73	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	[illegible]
21⅛	16	TylerCorp 5.0	6	23	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜+	[illegible]

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
29⅞	21⅛	UALInc .60		237	24	23½	24 +	[illegible]
16⅞	13⅛	UGICp 14.0	7	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

October 1976

ČSOB

ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ OBCHODNÍ BANKA

ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ OBCHODNÍ BANKA A. S.

US-$ 200,000,000 Euro-Loan

Arranged by

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October 1976

ENPETROL

EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL PETROLEO, S. A.

Madrid, Spain

DM 60,000,000.— Euro-Loan

Arranged by

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

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Currency Rates

October 27, 1976

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.53	4.0380	105.135*	50.545*	28.90y	—	6.8560*	103.845*	43.0*
Brussels (c)	38.875	58.82	15.35	7.37	4.2745*	14.595	—	15.139	6.269
Frankfurt	2.4011	3.8214	—	48.03*	2,779x	95.24*	6.516*	98.66*	40.79*
London (z)	1.5815	—	3.79625	7.8875	1,3675	3.9775	58.375	3.82125	9.2925
Milan	864.0	1380.10	359.43	172.535	—	341.37	23.4020	354.85	148.58
Paris	5.0010	7.99075	208.250*	—	5.80625x	198.125*	13.5675*	205.550*	85.0*
Zurich	2.5368	3.8874	101.43*	48.75*	0.2820*	96.64*	6.60*	—	41.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.89125; Escudo: 31.43; Israeli £: 8.40; Peseta: 68.125; Schilling: 17.095; Sw krona: 4.22325; Yen: 293.40; Belgian financial franc: 37.40; Hong Kong $: 4.8340

The Canadian dollar is worth U.S. $1.02935.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD - COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA
SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
PUBLIC INVITATION FOR BIDS

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad (ENDE) is executing the systems interconnection project consisting of the construction and expansion of the following transmission lines and substations:

1. Line Cochabamba-Vinto (Oruro), 115 kV. 152 kms.
2. Construction or expansion of the substations of Arocagua (Sacaba), Cochabamba (Valle Hermoso) Oruro and Santa Isabel where transformers, breakers and capacitors will be installed.

This is an invitation to submit proposals for the above project for the design, fabrication, tests, guarantees and supply Cif Antofagasta, Chile, of the following equipment:

Specification 48P-E1948:
1. One autotransformer 120/72 kV, 18.75/25 MVA Onan/Onaf three phase, 50 HZ.
2. One transformer 115/10 kV, 12/15 MVA Onan/Onaf three phase 50 HZ.
3. Three transformers 115/10.5 kV, 12/15 MVA. Onan/Onaf. single phase, 50 HZ.

Specification 48P-E1950:
Steel structures for approximately 152 kms of transmission lines of 115 kV and associated substations

Specification 48P-E1952:
498 kms aluminum conductor with steel core "Ibis"

The purchase of the above described equipment will be financed with a loan from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), therefore, this invitation for bids will be subjected to the requirements of eligibility of the IBRD in agreement with the respective financing contract.

In this bidding, proponents will be able to participate who are established in countries which are members of the International Monetary Fund and Switzerland.

The documents of the invitation for bids 48P-E1948, 48P-E1950 and 48P-E1952 can be obtained from Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A., Avenida de Las Heroinas No 4674, Casilla No. 565 Cochabamba, Bolivia, upon payment of 1,500 Bolivian Pesos each.

Interested persons, who obtain the documents for the invitation for bids, will be able to consult, request any additional information or inspect any plan which is not included in the bidding documentation in the offices of Ende in Cochabamba.

The due dates for the presentation of proposals are:
Specification 48P-E1948: November 30 1976, 5 p.m. in the offices of Ende in Cochabamba
Specification 48P-E1950. December 15, 1976, 5 p.m. in the offices of Ende in Cochabamba
Specification 48P-E1952. November 30, 1976, 5 p.m. in the offices of Ende in Cochabamba.

Purchase orders will be awarded to the offers which are evaluated most advantageous to the interests of Ende.

Ende reserves the right to reject any of the received proposals.

Weekly net asset value

on October 25, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $36.68

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $26.75

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterd

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Africa, oth. (air).$	114.00	63.00	Libya (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air)..$	62.00	34.50	Luxembourg L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Austria (air)..Sch.	975.00	525.00	Malagasy (air). $	97.50	54.00
Bahrain (air) ...$	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air) ...$	114.00	63.00
Belgium ...B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00	Netherlands ..Fl.	142.00	79.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00	New Zealand(air)$	146.00	81.00
Denmark(air)D.Kr.	319.00	176.00	Norway (air)N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Dubai (air) ......$	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air) Es.	1,425.00	787.00
France ......F.F.	206.00	112.00	Saudi Arabia(air)$	85.50	47.00
Germany ....D.M.	139.00	75.00	Singapore (air)..$	136.50	75.00
Great Britain..£St.	16.50	9.00	Sri Lanka (air) $	114.00	63.00
Greece (air)..Dr.	1,556.00	862.00	Spain (air) .Ptas.	3,300.00	1,818.00
India (air) ......$	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air)S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Iraq, Iran (air)..$	85.50	47.00	Switzerland S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Ireland ....£St.	16.50	9.00	Thailand (air) $	136.50	75.00
Israel (air) ......$	85.50	47.00	Turkey (air) .. $	59.00	33.00
Italy .. ...Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00	U.A.R. (air) . $	85.50	47.00
Japan, Korea (air)$	136.50	75.00	U.S.A. (air) ...$	97.50	54.00
			U.S.S.R. (air)..$	59.00	33.00
			Zaire (air)......$	114.00	63.00

28-10-76.

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